Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 128 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA CEYLON	BURMA MALAY STRAITS.	STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.
Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—
THE [illegible] & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,25,000
Paid-up Capital	£82,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£82,500
Reserve Fund	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.
Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."
Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."
Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."
Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.
LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., M.D.,
LONAVLA.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.
SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY THE 31ST May, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT THE 3RD FLOOR OF GREEN MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER, JUST OPPOSITE TO TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
Auction sale of specially made to order season teak and black wood very decent strongly made telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, season black wood richly made and highly polished drawing room suite, side board cabinet, bedroom almyrah, cloth and gown press, very strong and substantial new design wooden cot, iron cot, mahoganized chest of drawers, writing tables, meat safe, dumb waiter, jardineer stands flower pots, marble statue, big drawing room carpet, galichas hatstand, towell racks, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very decent season teak and black wood strongly made furniture including telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, fancy side board, dumb waiters, season black wood strongly made rich tapestry lined suite of sofas, chairs, marble top octagon tables, side teapoys, mahoganized cabinet very strong and substantial wooden cot, iron cot, bed room almyrah, and glass and panel door almyrah, cloth and gown press, glass door, book cases, side teapoys, leather lined sofa, English oak wood chairs, mahoganized chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stand, towell racks dirty cloth basket, chival glass on stand, marble statue with stand, drawing room carpet, big flower pots, easy and low chairs, glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.
The property of T. H. Puce, Esq., Accountant of the General Secretariat, going upcountry and others.
Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.
SALE OF 2 BALES GRAHAM'S BLACK ARABIC SHAWLS NO. 810 AND NO. 824.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY the 1st day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the following:—
By order of Messrs. M. J. Mowla & Sons, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. A. Nissim of Dalal Street.
2 bales each 100 dozen Graham's Black Arabic Shawls 50in. by 50in. No. 822 and No. 823.
Ex. S. S. "Elysia."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.
J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 31ST DAY OF MAY.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable made to order Household Furniture, etc., etc.
On FRIDAY, the 31st day of May 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Dean Lane, adjoining Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hatstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fan, refrigerator, ice box, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, etc., etc.
The property of Capt. H. Lafond and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
AUCTION SALE OF 169 BALES SARGODAH COTTON
On SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jamshed Godown of Messrs. Khimji Vishram by order of Mr. Ayaldas Sawaldas of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Rahmoo Mowji Karachiwalla:—
107 bales Sargodah Cotton.
62 bales Sargodah Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Telephone No. 3297.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.), TO-DAY.)
Auction-sale of household furniture, assorted piece-goods, ornaments of precious jewellery, gramaphones, Singer's sewing machines, toys, Chinese antimony and crockery-ware, gold-watches and other valuable articles.
On THURSDAY the 30th of May, Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, situated at the ground-floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to the Bank of Bombay, up-to-date and costly household furniture, such as, cup-boards, almyrahs, office rolled top, dressing, writing and washing tables screens, teapoys, show-cases, book-cases, and drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, and other articles like.
Gold watches, gramaphone, type-writer, Singer's sewing machines, toys, Chinese antimony and crockery ware, etc.
Property of a private individual.
1 Diamond and ruby marquis—
8 Pearl bangles.
4 Diamond Roses.
2 Diamond Rings.
3 Kuda pairs, etc.
The articles will be on view at the time.
The terms of the auction as usual.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES, 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CHINESE Silk Yarn Importer wants a CLERK, having sound knowledge of Silk business. Apply stating salary to Box No. 329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4537

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An OFFICE CLERK, knowing Short-hand and Typewriting, for import and export office and also a man with a general market experience. State age, nationality and experience. Apply Box No. 334, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 4547

WANTED.—A competent CLERK. Limited Company Accounts Correspondence and Gujarathi knowledge necessary. Working time 6 to 8 p.m. daily. Apply stating salary to THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING COY., LD., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 4495

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER on rupees sixty, a CLERK on rupees forty, both with free quarters. Also a LADY COMPANION on rupees thirty with boarding and lodging. All for Gwalior, only Hindus need apply personally to PARTAP-SINGH PANJABI, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bander, Bombay.

HEAD ACCOUNTANT,—Applications are invited for the post of Head Native Accountant to a large Mercantile House in Busra. Applicants must have a comprehensive knowledge of Importers and Exporters accounts and be able to take full charge of the department. Salary Rs. 450 per month with annual increments. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4540

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, knowing Municipality and other works to look after our properties and to collect rent. He should have good references. Agtin wanted men to undertake contracts for collecting rent. Liberal terms for men of capability and standing, good airy bungalows to be given on rent at Walkeshwar. Apply NATHOORAM RAMNARAIN, Walkeshwar, near Government House, till 11 a.m. and after 9 p.m. daily. 4474

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Only LADY TEACHER to coach up in Mathematics for Matric. Apply personally to Mrs. N. S. GHANDHI, 42, Ardeshar Dadi Street, Khetwady. 4516

WANTED—LABORATORY ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of Chemistry upto Inter Science or B.A. course preferable. Starting salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4544

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as GENERAL CLERK, by experienced young Hindu, knowing English Gujrati Accounts, Correspondence and Typewriting. Please write Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4546

AN M.A. in Science, having analytical and technical experience, is willing to serve as a CHEMIST in Mills in the afternoon, or as SCIENCE LECTURER in a School or College. Apply immediately to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4543

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

A BUNGALOW in Bombay big or small with electric fittings and Motor shed required on hire for a year from the middle of June or 1st July, 1918. Locality Ridge Road, Nepean Sea Road or Chaupati preferred. Please write stating terms to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4520

FOR SALE.

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—40 PREFERENCE SHARE of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., carrying 7 per cent. interest, Rs. 400 paid up each share, Managing Agents Messrs. Tata & Sons, in one or smaller lots. Offers. Address to Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4475

FOR SALE—CINEMA FILMS, and complete PATHE CINEMA OUTFIT, Cinema Carbons, 15 by 18 by 12 inches, Siemen's Dynamo, 900 Volts., 1,000 Rev., 12 Amp. with switch board, electric fans. Cinema Films on hire. Apply D. C. PATELL, Jheriwalla Building, 21, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4485

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A large GODOWN in Temperance Hall, Colaba. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE or his Estate Manager Mr. KAHANLAL DEVRAM DANE, 17-18, Elphistone Circle, Fort. 4530

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals. Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 30ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers. House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—
DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.
Ry. Station Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF LIEUT. H. G. CLARK, I.A.R.O.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims by Creditors against and sums due to the Estate of the above deceased Officer, who died on 16th April, 1918, are to be lodged with me, the undersigned, at No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date of this notice and after such time no claims will be entertained by me.

R. B. NICHOLSON,
Captain, I.M.S.,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

Dated May 28th, 1918. 4526

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 4534

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF LAND convenient for erecting Buildings, Godowns, Factories, etc., at Mazgaon, near Bhandarwada Reservoir. Apply to:—
DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS,
Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 2406 4542

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HIRABAI, daughter of JAIRAJ CHAPSEY has contracted to sell to our client SHIVJI POONSEY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if, any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Broach Street, on the Bombay Port Trust's Elphinstone Land Estate in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 611 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3186 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5410 and Street No. 53 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by land occupied by Khimji Jeewa and partly by the vacant ground of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by land occupied by Narayen Virji, on or towards the North by the Broach Street and on or towards the South by vacant ground of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1918.
KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
for Messrs Mathubhai Jamietram & Madon,
4545 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLABUX HYDERALLY, of Bombay, Bora Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground with the messhage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Syed Mukri Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos; 860, 861 and 874, New Nos; 6602, 6603, 6612, and 6613, Old Survey Nos; 34, 31, 30, and 30 and New Survey No. 2467 and assessed by the Municipality under B, Ward No. 1237 and Street, Nos. 65-67 and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Sakinabai widow and others but now to the said Vendor, on or towards the East by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Ismailji Shaikh Jiwanji but now to Shamji Mowji and on or towards the West by the said Syed Mukri Street and which said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4551

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. RAGHAVJI PURSHOTAM and KARMALI HASSUM, has contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or vacant land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure, but since redeemed as aforesaid situate at Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 674 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/3319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and bounded on the East by the property of Hormasji Cawasji Bhedwar, on the West by the moiety of a proposed 40 feet Road and beyond it by the property of Messrs. Raghavji Purshotam and Karmali Hassum, being plot No. 25 on their Forjett Street Estate, on the North by Plot No. 11 contracted to be purchased by the Vendor and on the south by the said Forjett Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D. Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, Street No. 224 and 1 Ward Nos. 3413, 3414, Street Nos. 2-3 Forjett Street Cross Lane and Ward Nos. 3393, 3394, Street Nos. 57-59. Gowalia Tank Road and are now in the possession of the Vendor and are known as plot No. 26 on the said Forjett Street Estate.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4552

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing
WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY. Speciality.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAYDAYAL LACHMINARAYAN has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in, to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1045, New No. 8225, Old Survey No. 2063 and New Survey No. 729 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 5 and Street Nos. 36-38-40 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of Amiruddin Mahomed Hussein, on the South by the property of the Katchi Khatri Community, on the East by the public road and on the West by the property of Sultan Nawab Jung of Hyderabad, Deccan.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1918.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4550 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS SUCH AS NEW CORRUGATED SHEETS, RAFTERS, PLANKS, JOISTS, DOORS AND WINDOWS, ETC., OF 14 HOUSES AND A BIG LOT OF CORRUGATED SHEETS ON THE PANGLOLI HILL IN LONAVLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday the 1st day of June, 1918, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises at Pangloli Hill in Lonavla, the following building materials such as,

New corrugated sheets, teakwood rafters, planks, joists, doors and windows, etc., of 14 houses and a big lot of corrugated sheets on the Pangloli Hill in Lanovla.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH MACHINE GINNED FINE COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & COY., will sell by Public Auction at Kalyan Line, No. 6, Colaba, by order of Seth Thakersidas Shivshyamal and on account and at the risk of Seth Sarupchand Hukmichand.

D. O. No. 12—100 F. P. Bales Broach machine ginned fine cotton of May delivery.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Commencing from Saturday 25th May
THE
EXCELSIOR
will present
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF FILM EVERY WEEK
Starring
WORLD'S FOREMOST ARTISTES
In spte of heavy cost and curtailment of 10 o'clock shows no expense will be spared in providing an absolutely
First Class Bill of Fare
upto a Standard of the Old
EXCELSIOR
Reputation.

THE
EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p. m.
THE EVIL PATH
A five-part French Drama with a strong and ripping plot teeming with human paths, passions and noble sacrifice.

"ARIZONA"
A Scenic Film.

PATHES ANIMATED GAZETTE

AMUSEMENTS.

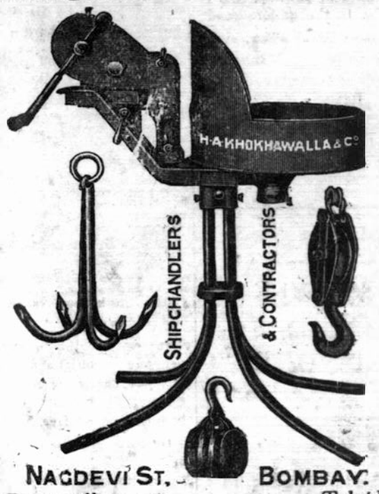
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Sporting Event of the Week!
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
"A GAMBLE FOR LOVE"
A "Broadwest" All-British Adaptation of
The Famous Racing Novel by
NAT GOULD
All the thrills of real horse-racing played by a dazzling array of London Stars including
GERALD AMES
VIOLET HOPSON
and the celebrated English Jockey E. WHEATLEY.
The story of the love and racing affairs of a beautiful and wealthy young widow
"Bombs"—Brilliant Comic in Two Parts.
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. | Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. | Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. | Gallery 2 As.

TWO DAYS LEFT!
This is a timely intimation to you that the sweet 5,000 feet Drama
"LIEUTENANT OF THE NINTH LANCERS"
AT
THE CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
has just two more days to run. See this week's Programme. It has impressed every one who has visited the pioneer Cinema-Mahal of the City during the current week.
LOOK OUT
for our great and glorious Serial commencing next Saturday
"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"
(45,000 feet)
The Screen Narrative of undying Love and indomitable Venture.

THE MAJESTIC
NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK
Fourth Instalment
OF THE SENSATIONAL RAILWAY SERIAL
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
Episodes 10-11-12.
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
AND A
SPARKLING COMIC
USUAL 3 SHOWS at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PATHÉ GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS
IMPERIAL
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ANTONIO MORENO
IN
"THE ANGEL FACTORY"
ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES PRODUCED IN MONTHS.

PATHE'S
History of the Great War
Our Armies at Sea. Scenes on board the Troopships—"Imperial Triumph," our last contingent, Canadians at Salisbury Plain, Indians at Marseilles, etc., etc.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
and
A ROARING COMIC
—"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"—

H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & Co.
Engineers Ironmongers and General Hardware Merchants


NAGDEVI ST. BOMBAY.
Telegrams "PIPING." Telephone No. 716.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **To-night** A 10 p.m.

GREAT GALA NIGHT!

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE

Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.

Presents

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

In 2 Acts

AHOY!! THERE!!!

JACK ASHORE

JACK AFLOAT

Introducing

ALL

NEW SONGS DANCES DUETS CONCERTEDS

including

NEW ARTISTES

A SWELL SHOW

with

WAVES OF MERRIMENT

Above will be preceded by

A Thrilling Three-parts DRAMA

THERESA

THE ADVENTURESS

Also

COMEDY Etc.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY, 30th MAY

A New Musical Play in 2 Acts

"MR. MANHATTAN"

FRIDAY 31st MAY

An Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

SATURDAY 1st JUNE

A Pinero Musical Comedy

"THE BOY"

SUNDAY 1st JUNE at 5-30 p. m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

"A WALTZ DREAM"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S

Most Popular Work

"TEMPORAL POWER"

The much-discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoress to the zenith of her fame

VISUALIZED AS A GREAT 6-ACT SUPER-FILM

"TEMPORAL POWER"

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

With these words ringing in their ears the seething, cursing mass of humanity surged forward.

MARIE CORELLI

is nothing if not daring in her writings and in

"TEMPORAL POWER"

SAJAN & Co.

FOR

ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED FLOORING
MARBLE

TILES

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 27th

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp:		..
" "	Sales of East Indian ..		..
" "	Imports		7,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value			21.18
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot			29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July	24.40
		Oct.	23.18
		Jan.	22.95
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.		July	24.85
		Oct.	23.40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	21.26+32
June	20.44 Unchgd.
July	19.88+31
Aug.	19.05+17
Sept.	18.70+25

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	20.13
May-June	20.05 +40
June-July	19.97

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 27th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
May	21.55+61
June	20.90+46
July	19.57 Unchgd.
August	19.10+22
September	18.58+13

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	20.13
May-June	20.05 +40
June-July	19.97

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 27th

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
May	29.14+19
June	28.75+20
July	28.40+20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 24th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	23.78+35
" " Oct.	22.87+ 1
" " Jan.	22.74+ 2
Spot Cotton at New York	27.30+85
" Orleans	28.75 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.25+66
" Oct.	22.14+51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	48,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" to France and Continent	44,000
" to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,270,000
" at Interior Ports	853,000

New York, May 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	Mutilated.
" " Oct.	23.42+55
" " Jan.	23.24+50
Spot Cotton at New York	28.50+1 20
" Orleans	28.75 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.82+57
" Oct.	22.57+43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75 50
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, May 27th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	24.52 Unchgd.
" " Oct.	23.32—10
" " Jan	23.07—17
Spot Cotton at New York	29.05—55
" Orleans	28.75 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	24.72— 8
" Oct.	22.40—17

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

MAY, 29th.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach, July was Rs. 659. The Marwari bazar opened late, about 4 p.m., the rate for Fine Broach July being Rs. 659 and a little later on Rs. 660, but the steadiness was temporary and before Colaba the price dropped to Rs. 644. At Colaba fluctuations occurred, the closing rates being as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a very moderate demand, chiefly for Broach.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs. 647
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	" 687
" M. G. Coompta	"	" 685
" " Westerns	"	" 670

QUOTATION 9 30 P. M.

July, 649.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 28TH MAY 1918.

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	575	560	526	480	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	570	555	515		"
M.G. Khandesh ..			555		"
M.G. Muthia ..		575	545		"
M.G. Naosari ..		820			"
Sawginned Dharwar				705	"
M.G. Westerns ..				695	"
M.G. Coompta ..				715	"
M.G. Bagalkot				700	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			695		"
M.G. Broach ..	675	665	657		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 28th May 1918.

Cotton	7,464 bales.
Wheat	21,138 cwts.
Linseed	7,636 "
Rape, &c.	283 "
Gingellyseed	80 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5 "
Castorseed	1,197 "
Rice	26,495 "
Myrabollams	2 664 "
Cottonseed	692 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	12,567 "
Jowar	1,817 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	2,603 "

These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.) ..	585	570	525	485	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	580	565	520	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	635	615	..	Ready
Fair-Staple M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Patdi G.S. (M.G.)	..	..	660	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	680	670	662	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	700	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G) ..	..	580	556	..	Ready
Dhagadra Limbdi (M.G.)	..	..	665	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	700	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	660	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	725	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	730	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 29th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basar Terms.	Rail Delivery
	Rs: a: p:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	53 0 0	7 7 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	52 8 0	7 6 0
" Karachi Sanda ..	52 0 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 15 0	8 5 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	63 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75-25	56 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50	54 0 0	.. ..
" Black	51 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	37 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 10 0

Forward:	Rs: as: p:
Wheat April-May	7 7 0
" August-September	7 7 9
Linseed May	8 6 3
" Sept:	8 15 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 29th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	13—11
Shapurji No 10	14—13
Simplex No. 10	14—12
Edward No. 10	14—12
Light Houses No. 6½	13— 5

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 29th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	210½
Shanghai	301
Japan	145½
Singapore	185½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 32-4.
Sovereign, Rs. 19-13.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 108-10.
Silver 1st Setty, Rs. 108-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras. 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet owing to Bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1840, Swadeshi 2000, Swan 650, Simplex 770, Shapurji 130, Pearls 570, New Greats 340, M. Petit 2150, Madhowji 2240, Luxmi Cotton 1675, Kohinoor 1417-8, Kasturchand 1245, Indore-Malwa 327-8, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 515, Fazulbhoy 780, David 550, Currimbhoy 365, Crescent 240, Nagpur 2425, Century 440, Bombay United 880, Bombay Dyeing 1300, Advance 1255, Katni ordinary 240, Katni deferred 1200, Tata ordinary 242-8, Tata new ordinary 95 premium, Tata old deferred 1140, Tata New deferred 370, Alcocks 845, Bombay-Burma 697-8, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro 1225 x.d.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1840, Swadeshi 2050, Swan 650, Simplex 775, Shapurji 130, Pearls 570, New Greats 340, Madhowji 2240, M. Petit 2100, Luxmi Cotton 1675, Kohinoor 1417-8, Kasturchand 1245, Indore-Malwa 325, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 515, Fazulbhoy 785, David 550, Currimbhoy 365, Crescent 240, Century 440, Nagpur 2425, Bombay United 880, Bombay Dyeing 1325, Advance 1250, Katni ordinary 240, Katni deferred 1200, Tata ordinary 242-8, Tata old deferred 1140, Tata new ordinary 95 premium, Tata new deferred 370 premium, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 697-8, Bombay Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro 1225 ex-dividend, Bombay Tramway 360.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKETS.

The Mulji Jetha Cloth Markets will be closed to-day.

The Poona cantonment police are engaged in enquiring into the circumstances under which Private David Jenkins of the 8th Welsh Pioneers met his death. It appears that Jenkins and three of his friends were returning from the canteen after closing hours on Saturday night when another party of soldiers rushed at them. It was then found that Jenkins had been stabbed in the back with a bayonet. He was taken to the station hospital, but succumbed to his injury the next day. The deceased was about 22 years of age.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 29th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	3,875-4
Total up-to-date	27,73,983-0

HOW INSURANCE COMPANIES MIGHT HELP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A meeting of the representatives of the insurance offices in Calcutta was held yesterday at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Ironside presiding. The object of the meeting was to consider how the insurance companies could help the War Loan. The chairman in the course of his speech said that the insurance offices would be able to help very materially as they were doing at home. Fire and marine offices were securing large sums in premia and happily, heavy losses had been few. This resulted in big monthly remittances to the head offices.

Continuing he said:—"The suggestion put forward is that considerable proportion of the estimated remittances for the next two years be invested in the Indian War Loan. The money is earned out here in considerable sums, and if India calls for your help to pay off her contribution to the war expenditure, it is your duty to respond to the full extent of your power. As a special concession to meet the case of the insurance companies, the bank will not insist on equal monthly payments, but accept the same in instalments as your premia accumulate."

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, Controller of Currency, Mr. G. F. Rose, Mr. Dircy Lindsay, Mr. J. C. Buchanan also addressed the meeting.

Mr. D. M. Clean, after referring to the support the life companies could give to the loan not only by the adoption of the special schemes such as referred to by Mr. Ironside, but also by investment of life premia in India, pointed out the difficulty, which the head offices felt in not being able to invest in the Indian War Loan at home.

Mr. Gubbay remarked that this difficulty could only be got over by the passing of a special Act of Parliament.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO.

The ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday at Cochin Street, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Alister Forbes.

The directors' report, among other things, stated:—

After providing Rs. 10,500 for the payment of the interest on debentures, the operations of the Company show a profit of Rs. 13,658-10-6, to which has to be added the amount brought forward from the last year, viz., Rs. 5,884-8-6 making the total to credit of the Profit and Loss Account Rs. 19,543-3-0, which the Board recommend to be dealt with as under:—To be placed to Deterioration and Renewal Account:—To Machinery Account, Rs. 12,000-0-0; to Buildings Account, Rs. 2,500-0-0; to next year's account, Rs. 5,043-3-0. Total Rs. 19,543-3-0. The earnings of the Company would have been greater than they have been had it not been for the abnormal and unprecedented increase in the cost of manufacture owing to the increased cost of coal, store, wages, etc., due to the war. It has not been possible to raise the price of our manufactures under the existing contract. The sales of ice have been increasing and with a greater output our costs of production will diminish, thus enabling us to earn better profits. Your directors have, under their consideration, plans for effecting further economy in the working of the business and the factory.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet were received and adopted.

Mr. Alister Forbes and Dr. D. H. Patel were re-elected directors, former to remain as chairman. Last year's auditors were re-appointed.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 25th May 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th May 1918 ..		
G.I.P. Rly	23,86,800	1,78,11,600
A.D.C. Rly	58,600	4,90,100
B.K. Rly	5,000	35,300
C.B. Rly	5,300	46,600
Total ..	24,53,700	1,83,83,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th May 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	21,66,641	1,65,23,628
A.D.C. Rly	52,160	4,56,500
B.K. Rly	3,281	28,826
C.B. Rly	5,128	45,368
Total ..	21,67,210	1,70,54,322
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+2,80,159	+12,87,972
A.D.C. Rly	+4,440	+33,600
B.K. Rly	+1,719	+6,474
C.B. Rly	+172	+1,232

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th May 1918 ..	16,900	1,39,300
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th May 1917	10,694	88,457
Increase or Decrease	+6,206	+50,843

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th May 1918. ..	3,100	27,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th May 1917.	2,402	21,738
Increase or Decrease	+698	+5,962

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th May 1918 ..	700	5,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th May 1917.	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

PATRONAGE OF SWADESHI GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was very glad to read the letter of "Swadeshi" in your yesterday's issue. I quite agree with him when he says that the public is ignorant of the fact that we can get Indian-manufactured goods quite as good as English made goods, and that the manufacturers are wanting in talent to market their goods. I am here referring to our textile industry chiefly. These two years I have been careful to substitute my requirements by going in for home-made goods, and I am glad to say we can get almost all the articles of necessity which are home-made, if we only cared. The recent Food and Industrial Exhibition must have been an eye-opener to many. We can get good shirtings drills etc., also quite decent materials for coats, almost as good as of foreign manufacture. Why not, then, use home-made goods and thus encourage our own industries? Greater consumption of country-made goods would create greater demand for output, and greater output would bring more money to the manufacturers, who would thus be willing and able to incur costly expenses for improvements in quality, material, and style in order to compete more successfully with foreign goods which are being dumped in our markets. Besides what patriotic man would like to see the money of his own country being taken away by foreigners to be utilized for the benefit and maintenance of labourers and artizens of foreign countries, while our own people may be starving for want of money and employment?

As an example of want of enterprise and indifferent carelessness on the part of manufacturers in pushing their goods I may here quote an accidental enquiry by me. I once happened to ask a person—who had and has even now something to do with a mill—why a particular kind of shirting, of pretty decent quality, was no longer produced by that mill. The answer was "it does not pay us as it pays us in producing other qualities." I asked why it did not pay? The answer was "those who buy this stuff are not willing to pay us a good price. We get better profits in other common qualities, and so we naturally like to pay attention to those that pay us most." From my personal experience I knew that those who had used that stuff always wanted it, but it seems unfortunately the number of those who knew about it was very small. I am quite sure proper prices would have been paid if that stuff had come under the eyes of the large number of middle classes. And so that stuff was no more produced.

Perhaps it will be news to many when I say that there are some varieties of cloth made in India in some remote and obscure parts of the country which are so much alike the English that English firms in India bind the manufacturers for the entire output of the particular qualities by a contract for a number of years, get them marked "made in England," and sell them here or export them elsewhere as English-made goods.

I should here like to make a practical suggestion for the mill-owners and mill-agents. They should all keep and maintain a show-room to display the goods the mills under their management turn out. These show-room need not be kept at extravagant expenses. They should manage to spare a room in their own offices if they do not like to incur expenses. Better still all mill-owners and mill-agents should under their joint supervision and joint expenses keep a big show-room in a business part of the town, different mills having different stalls and separate attendants. Rates should be marked for information of visitors and orders taken from customers—thus combining business with advertisement. Travelling agents should also be employed to find new markets.

God helps those who help themselves. And this is true of Nations as well.—Yours etc.,

M. A. P.

Bombay, May 29.

PALE BAR SOAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was very glad to read the letter of your correspondent "Swadeshi" appearing in to-day's issue. I fully endorse the views expressed by him. However, while complaining about the carelessness of the manufacturers in not properly marketing and advertising their goods he commits the error of giving incomplete information about Pale Bar Soap, about which he wishes to draw the attention of the readers. He forgets to mention *where* and *by whom* the above-named soap is manufactured and where it can be had. Lovers of Swadeshi goods will be glad to have this information from your correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

MAYUR.

SWADESHI UMBRELLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your numerous readers be good enough to inform me through the columns of your paper where I can get *Swadeshi folding* umbrellas, all the parts of which are made in India? I am sure I am voicing a keenly felt want of all true "Swadeshists" in publishing this query. Should the article not be available now, I have no doubt that it will be fully worth the while of any enterprising business man at once to take steps to meet this crying demand. If umbrellas are made on the Japanese pattern, they would be extremely popular, and what is more, all the materials required in their construction would be available in India itself at this moment.—Yours, etc.,

"DRENCHED."

Bombay, May 28.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

The name of the following British Officer appears in the casualty list No. 665, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of disease:—Lieut. K. Marfey, I.A.

IF YOU WANT

to purchase or repair any kind of machinery such as Steam and Oil Engines Pumps, Water Tanks, Trusses, Grates Flour, Rice and Oil Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Pedestals, Bearings, Couplings, Shaft Collars or any kind of spare parts for Textile Gearings for Mill, Gin and Press, etc., please apply for full particulars which will be given free of charge.

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

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The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at one annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The monsoon is strong on the coast, but has not extended far inland, except in North-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and west coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Behar and North Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab five inches, Tavoy and Gauhati three, Dhubri two, Dibrugarh and Dinajpur one, Silchar and Jalpaiguri one and half, Bombay, Mangalore and Calicut three, Parbhani and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—No large change.

HEAVY FLOODS IN BURMA.

The later news from the flooded area on the Prome-Rangoon line shows that Okpo town and the railway yard were under water the river near being in torrent. The down Rangoon mail driver observed the line under water and the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, who was on the train, after consulting the passengers decided to put back to Prome. These passengers were of the American oilworks, returning to the States. Mails are being sent by the I. F. Co's steamer from Prome to Rangoon. The floods are reported to be subsiding.

A Rangoon message dated May 28th says:—

The floods in Lower Burma still continue. At the time of wiring, this morning's up-country mail has not been received and fresh breaches between Daiku and Pyuntaza in the Mandalay line are reported. Through service here and on the Prome line, where the floods are the worst, have been closed. Transhipment is impossible and there is no means of finding out damage until the floods subside.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.695 Inches
Temperature of Air.....	79.3 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.906 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum do. do.	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SSE,S,SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	161 Miles
Fall of Rain	4.98 Inch.
Total fall during month	7.03 "
Do. do. year	8.55 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 29th May.....	0.03 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, 29th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab. Temperature continues above the average both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Cawnpore. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and in defect at Allahabad; night temperature is above normal except at Allahabad where it is in considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual except in lower Sind. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division and below it in south Rajputana; Jacobabad again recorded a maximum of 121deg. F. Night temperature continues in defect at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.73in. of rain, Akola 0.26in. and Nagpur 0.12in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal and considerably so in the southern half of the division, where both day and night temperatures continue below the average. Day temperature is also in defect in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay reports 3.29in., Ratnagiri 0.65in. Mormugao 1.31in. and Karwar 0.87in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal generally. Both day and night temperatures continue below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north of the division and moderately or heavily clouded in the south. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature continues below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general on the west coast from Bombay southwards and has been heavy in north Malabar and at Bombay. Rain has also fallen locally in the south of the Central Provinces. Seas continue moderate or rough from Mangalore to Bombay. Day temperature continues below normal over nearly the whole of the Peninsula.

Rainfall is likely to decrease on the west coast and may extend into south Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	93.0	80.6	87	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (May) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th May) ..	90.3	83.4	76	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore ..	114.1	82.6	36	..	4.25	—0.15
Hissar ..	110.2	87.7	44	..	1.13	—2.35
Ambala ..	112.7	80.1	37	..	4.08	—2.40
Delhi ..	110.0	89.8	61	..	1.35	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	112.5	89.0	36	..	1.28	—1.02
Mainpuri ..	112.8	87.4	35	..	0.91	—1.01
Jhansi ..	110.4	88.4	41	..	0.28	—1.97
Cawnpore ..	110.4	88.8	28	..	1.11	—1.29
Allahabad ..	102.2	84.8	39	0.04	0.46	—2.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	120.7	88.8	68	..	1.14	—0.25
Karachi ..	89.0	81.0	82	..	1.54	—0.09
Ajmer ..	100.1	81.6	69	..	0.25	—1.77
Jalpore ..	106.3	83.2	48	..	0.34	—1.80
Kotah ..	108.6	86.0	49	..	0.10	—1.60
Mount Abu ..	84.8	66.9	82	..	0.15	—1.82
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	97.0	79.9	70	..	0.15	—0.46
Dwarka ..	89.6	81.9	80	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval ..	86.1	83.3	81	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot ..	102.1	77.0	64	..	0	—0.70
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.8	81.1	83	..	0	—0.81
Surat ..	93.5	80.3	76	..	0.20	—0.26
Ahmedabad ..	105.6	82.0	63	..	0	—0.48
Deesa ..	103.9	80.1	64	..	0.01	—0.70
Neemuch ..	102.0	78.2	63	..	0.53	—0.70
Indore ..	100.1	77.1	66	..	0.81	—0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	98.9	78.5	64	..	1.46	—1.76
Saugor ..	103.0	81.0	52	..	0.44	—2.58
Roshangabad ..	104.3	85.2	50	0.01	0.63	—1.71
Khandwa ..	102.7	79.9	63	..	0.36	—1.22
Akola ..	102.9	76.9	70	0.26	1.54	—0.83
Amraoti ..	98.6	77.8	69	..	3.56	+0.67
Nagpur ..	100.1	75.1	77	0.12	2.78	—0.97
Chanda ..	99.3	77.6	84	0.03	2.47	—1.48
Raipur ..	102.9	74.9	71	0.73	4.12	—0.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.3	76.4	85	3.29	8.58	+7.48
Ratnagiri ..	82.9	76.1	84	0.65	7.46	+6.01
Marmug ..	84.6	..	94	0.31	35.49	+32.19
Karwar ..	89.9	75.0	87	0.87	29.32	+25.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	100.2	76.0	62	..	3.66	+1.94
Ahmednagar ..	98.5	69.5	77	..	8.25	+5.97
Poona ..	86.2	72.7	79	..	7.30	+4.25
Sholapur ..	88.4	70.9	74	..	5.88	+2.88
Bijapur ..	89.4	70.5	73	..	5.35	+2.0
Belgaum ..	78.1	67.3	97	0.09	8.66	+2.49
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad (Indur).	98.1	75.7	62	..	2.03	—1.01
Hyderabad.. ..	95.8	75.0	66	..	4.64	+0.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	82.3	72.0	95	3.22	91.16	+21.09
Calicut ..	77.0	73.1	95	2.58	44.50	+20.74
Cochin ..	85.4	..	86	0.18	41.2.	+14.44
Colombo ..	86.4	70.7	85	..	..	—.01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	103.8	82.7	67	..	15.36	+6.74
Bellary ..	91.3	75.0	61	..	4.91	—0.29
Cuddapah ..	97.0	79.6	67	..	6.28	—0.40
Madras ..	99.1	79.8	64	0.09	27.98	+5.93
Bangalore ..	81.3	66.5	85	..	12.87	+2.33
Coimbatore ..	88.2	71.3	79	..	12.67	+2.93
Trichinopoly ..	97.7	80.1	68	..	9.28	—1.86
Negapatam ..	100.3	81.9	66	..	40.73	+8.77

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day in Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
Wed.	29	m	0	51	26	3	29	m	6 52	15	6
			1	41a	28	6			7 50a	19	1
Thur	30	m	1	32	26	0	30	m	7 30	16	0
			2	20a	28	1			8 33a	19	2
Fri	31	m	2	19	25	8	31	m	8 14	16	10
	June		3	3a	27	7	June		9 24a	19	1
Sat	1	m	3	16	25	4	1	m	9 6	17	11
			3	52a	27	1			10 28a	18	10
Sun	2	m	4	24	25	1	2	m	10 10	18	10
			4	48a	26	8			11 37a	18	4
Mon.	3	m	5	42	25	2	3	m	11 31	19	8
			5	49a	26	4					
Tues.	4	m	7	0	25	8	4	m	0 45	17	7
			6	53a	26	3			0 58a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 30 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 31 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
June 1 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 2 (Sunday)	6h. 1m	7h. 12m.
" 3 (Monday)	6h. 1m	7h 13m.
" 4 (Tuesday)	6h 1m	7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m. a m.
New moon	9d. 3h. 32.7m a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d 4h. 8 3 .. p m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th May, 1918, was 29.875 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Viceroy's assent has been accorded to (a) the Burma Oil Fields Law and (b) the Mapilla Succession Law. The latter was a non-official measure passed by the Madras Legislative Council.

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY.

NEED FOR CHECKING GROWTH.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. T. S. Krishnamurthi, forwarding a reprint of his article on "Leprosy in Bombay" and expressing a hope that the Municipality will take effective steps towards controlling and segregating lepers and checking the growth of the disease. He submitted that if the Corporation took any action other municipalities would follow suit. and that in view of the appointment by the Government of the "Beggary Enquiry Committee" it would be timely if the Municipality and the public urged upon Government the necessity for legislative action.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation asking them to forward it either to the Beggar Committee or any other committee they think proper.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Re your note on "Depressed" Anglo-Indians in your issue of 28th instant and in continuation of my previous contribution to your esteemed paper on another subject affecting this community, will you kindly allow me to drive home another lesson to the latter? We hear it said, chiefly by Europeans, that one of the main reasons why India is not prepared for Home Rule is because of her "caste prejudices." But for this to come from Europeans, is it not largely an instance of Satan reproving sin? So we see that the latter community, while showing pious concern for the Indian depressed classes, is affected with nausea at the sight of its own! Of course I am aware that the European proper has left his slumland at Home, but he is not altogether free of reproach for the existence in this country of the "Eurasian" slumland he loathes so much. Again regarding this name "Eurasian," we all remember how it once belonged to the present Anglo-Indian (Official parlance). Like the name "German" promises to do in future, but for very different reasons, this name began to "stink in the nostrils" and the slandered community for once rose in a united body and prevailed upon the Government to change their name. But methinks, if this is all the united front they can show, and if they continue to leave their poor to the tender mercies of unkindly foster-parents, all they will have actually accomplished in that memorable united effort will be the removal of an ugly name but not that awful "sting"!—Yours, etc.

INDIAN ANGLO-INDIAN.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A TRAM CONDUCTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While travelling by a tram-car from Fort (near the Watson Hotel premises) last evening at about 5-15 p.m., I found that owing to the rain there was a rush of passengers in car from the Victoria Terminus locality. The tram conductor No. 655, was quite right in insisting upon over-crowding passengers to get down, but he allowed two favoured persons to remain standing in the gangway where others were not allowed to do so. The conductor was becoming "very rude and insolent" towards the passengers and this led to the demand of certain passengers to let down the favoured two persons, before they themselves would get down.

The conductor stopped the car for about 15 minutes between Pydhowni and Null Bazaar on its way to Grant Road, thus causing much inconvenience to the travelling public as well as the other cars following that particular car. The conductor acted so rudely towards the passengers and particularly towards two Indian soldiers, that these two military men being unable to bear the insulting manner of the conductor, were on the point of growing violent. In the meantime a tram servant with a badge "A. Class No. 12" came and asked the driver to proceed, admitting, at the same time, that the conductor had no right to stop the car so unnecessarily for such a long time. As the conductor was getting more and more rude I asked him to be polite in his manners, saying that otherwise his conduct would be reported to the Secretary of the Tramway Company. But he insolently replied in the presence of so many passengers that he did not care for the Secretary himself. What could the Secretary do to him? I drew the attention of the tramway company's above mentioned servant "A. Class No. 12." who was very polite to the passengers, as well as the passengers to the conductor's impertinent statement.

I trust the Tramway Authorities will kindly take notice of the conductor above referred to for the sake of the travelling public.

I myself was seated from the beginning and so I had no personal grievance but I simply write this letter for the convennience and self respect of my fellow-passengers.—Yours, etc

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Bhagirthibai Buildings.
Grant Road,

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Tuesday the 28th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	2	0
Bhuleshwar	1	0
Girgaum	1	0
Tardeo	1	0
Mahim	1	1
Maratha Hospital	0	1
Total	6	2
SMALL POX	Nil	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	111	91	85

A Rangoon message says:—A meeting of the local branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League have resolved to address the Chief Secretary to Burma Government for interpretation of the resolution passed at the Burma War Resources meeting recently, calling upon all under 33 to offer their services for I.A.R.O., or elsewhere. It was stated that the employers were refusing to forward the application of the Anglo-Indian employees in response to that resolution and the Empire League now ask whether the members of that community are eligible for appointment to I. A.R.O., as Anglo-Indians.

THE MEN IN THE U. S. ARMY.

THEIR PSYCHOLOGY.

I have been able, writes Mr. John Bell in the "Daily News," to learn something about the psychology of the American army—some of the thoughts that officers and men are thinking. A comparison between it and the British Army when it was in the volunteer stage is irresistible. Over three years ago many of our men, while actuated by patriotism, were at the same time animated by the spirit of adventure. I have not found any pronounced expression of adventure-lust in the men of the American army. Most of them were keen students of the war before they were called to take a hand in it. So they know, what our men did not and could not know, the sort of work that lies before them.

The American officers and men talk with restraint. There is none of the "licking creation" talk about their war discussions. They were at pains to make it quite clear to me that they had much to learn; they were equally insistent that they were not only anxious but determined to learn. "Give us time, then come and see us again," I was told at more than one training centre I visited.

I found many officers who were anxious to enter the battle-line straightaway. Very impatient was a captain in the Air Service, a New Yorker and a motor-car racer. He talked confidently of what American airmen would do, based on the results of their training. "We are here to make good," he said. In marked contrast was his companion, a young lawyer, and the son of a lawyer, from Kentucky. In quiet way he was proud of the silver bird on his tunic showing that he had mastered the art of flying; but instead of talking about the war and the part he hoped to play in it, he preferred to discuss English literature.

Another type of officer who impressed me was a captain who in civil life was an active business man. He held the theory that conducting a business and running a war were pretty much the same thing. "Look at me," he said. "You see the sort of work I am doing. It is not arduous, I would much rather be further up. But somebody has got to do this job, and I am doing it as well as I can; and if every officer and private soldier in the American army does the particular job alloted to him, well—that, you know, is running a war on business lines."

In particular the officers of Engineers are satisfied with what they have been able to accomplish so far. With pride they point to the hundreds of miles of railways laid in France. "It is very satisfactory to us that the British who have seen our work speak well of it," a major with a young face and a grey head told me. "Don't think I am boasting," he added; "but we get over ground quickly in building railroads in America, and that is why we are going ahead here."

The American army well be proud of its Medical Service. Many of the most skilled doctors and surgeons in America are in France preparing for the time when their skill will be required. I saw numerous evidences of the infinite care with which the hospitals are being organised. Doctors, surgeons, and nurses are ready.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 24th May, a passage purporting to be a report of cases pending before the Third Class Magistrate, Bassein, appears under a startling heading "An Eccentric Pleader."

Really speaking the whole passage does not purport to be a report of any case but a personal attack on myself without any just cause or reason and I wonder why you should have chosen to call me "Eccentric" simply on the version of interested parties.

When my attention was drawn to the passage in your paper I meant to pass it over and treat the matter with the silent contempt that it deserves.

However as the passage is translated and also published, in the Gujarati dailies like "The Parsi" and "The Sanj Vartman". I have thought fit to make use of your columns in justification and defence of my reputation.

Before the cases were called on for hearing my clients brought to my notice a tall, stalwart gentleman loitering in the lobbies of the Court precincts and informed me that he was interested in the parties who are against my clients, and that he was purposely brought to Bassein, to slip in your papers a report only with the intention of insulting him and his wife.

Without minding his statement when the cases were called on for hearing I brought the fact to the notice of the Court. No one vouchsafed that there really was a reporter.

I finished my address to the Court and when Mr. Millerkar began to speak in the midst of his arguments he said that the gentleman sitting by his side was a Thana reporter of your paper. On hearing this the Court asked the gentleman if he was a reporter and in obtaining a reply in the affirmative the Court asked him to send a copy of the paper in which the report would appear. During my arguments assuming only that there is a reporter I welcomed him in an out of the way town where reporters never go and the only request that I had made in view of my instructions was that no garbled half truths be reported but that the whole report should be fair and just.

May I know sir, where is the "Eccentricity" in me in asking your man to be fair and just in reporting?

Fair comments and healthy criticisms are always wanted, but when there are half-truths mixed up in a volley of vile vituperations, they must be abhorred and treated with contempt. What grounds have you to say that I was alarmed at your reporter's presence.

All the further part of the report about the novelty of the reporter's presence mentioned in your paper is a perfect twist.

As regards the Court snubbing me or asking me to sit down etc. I may say that there was no such cause or reason and I assure you the Court never used the language reported.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAH KAVASJI,
District Pleader, Bassein.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Mazagon Police Court, Excise Inspector Pinto charged Raja Hussein Jesadik Hussein with possessing 40 tolas of opium without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Lal Baug, and the opium was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had a previous conviction.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST FAILS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Iyer charged Bhudardas Kalidas with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments worth Rs. 45. Mr. Mahimwalla defended the accused. The complainant Marilal Jiwaraj stated that the ornaments were taken by the accused for the purpose of wearing them, but he failed to return the same. The accused pleaded not guilty; he said the property was his own. The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A GHARRY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu shoe-maker, Parbati Jiwa, aged 40. The deceased lived in Kamatipura 1st Lane, and on the night of the 26th while he was going to Grant Road, he was knocked down by a private gharry, the horse's head striking him down. He was taken to the hospital where he died. The Police Surgeon was of the opinion that the skin-deep liver wound was not enough to cause the death of the deceased; the body was very decomposed; he could not say what was the cause of the death. Death might have been due to alcoholic poisoning.

Another witness stated that the man was drunk and was running across the road. The occupant of the gharry shouted out to the deceased, but he did not hear. The deceased was knocked down by the horse's head, and died in the hospital the next day.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The programme of the Conference is as follows:—

6th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. Opening remarks of the President of the Shiksha Vichara Mandala. Formal election of the President. Presidential address.

7th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., Subjects Committee meets.

8th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m., Sittings of the Conference for passing resolutions.

9th June 1918—8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., Sittings of the Conference and Reading of papers.

HONAVAR CHURCH DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I the undersigned request that you will be kind enough to publish in one of the columns of your esteemed paper the following particulars.

There is a Roman Catholic Church by name St. Salvadore at Honavar in the District of Karwar which is maintained by a fund named after it. As regards the administration of this fund there had been a dispute between the priests and their party on the one side and the other members of the congregation on the other for the last seven years. During the interval, there were unsuccessful criminal prosecutions on both sides. The Hon. Dr. C. Fernadez and Mr. Rebello, the Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay when both encamped here tried their best to settle the disputes with the aid of Messrs. R. R. Davekar, Mamlatdar and M. D. Karki a well-known pleader, of Honavar. For this purpose, mass meetings of the Roman Catholics were convened at which Hon. Dr. C. Fernadez presided. After much discussion on both the sides, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the said fund should be administered by a committee consisting of nine members of each ward. The Hon. Dr. C. Fernadez, it seems, intimated to the superiors of the priests the resolution arrived at by the people, and in return sent a telegram on 29th April, 1918 that a committee may be appointed to administer the said fund. As Dr. C. Fernadez had to leave the place for Bombay the very day, the resolution was not practically brought into force. I hope that both Dr. C. Fernadez and Mr. Rebello will kindly see that the fund is administered as desired by the general public of the Roman Catholics of the place and the disputes are thereby settled once for all.—Yours, etc.,

C. FERNANDES.

Honavar, May 23.

According to the latest Burma Prison Administration Report five selected cases of leprosy in prisons were subjected to the method of treatment devised by Dr. Victor C. Heiser, Surgeon Director of Health for the Phillipines Islands, viz., injections of "chaulmoogra" oil camphor, and resorchin. Encouraging results were obtained, but the method is probably less satisfactory than Sir Leonard Roger's, which will now take its place.

Mr. A. S. Fremantle, late Principal of the Agricultural School of Cawnpore, has retired from service. Mr. L. M. Japling, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, takes a month's leave from the 1st June next. Mr. Ruttledge, City Magistrate, will act for him. On relief by Mr. S. H. Fremantle, Mr. J. S. Stevenson, officiating Commissioner of Rohilkhand, is granted one month's leave.

At a darbar in Chitral presided over by the Chief Commissioner, N.W.F.P., the Mehtar of Chitral and the nobles asked Sir George Roos Keppel to convey to the Viceroy the assurance of their unswerving loyalty and readiness to help in the defence of the Empire.

A report has been received that the Hedjaz Government are making excellent arrangements for the Mecca pilgrims.

Provision is being made for the continuance of the study of hook worm disease in Bengal.

CERTAIN MEANS FOR FAT PEOPLE TO GET THIN

WITHOUT DIETS, EXERCISES, PHYSICS, OR HARMFUL DRUGS.

You do not need to stop eating to reduce your weight, nor wear yourself out with tiresome exercises, weakening physics and poisonous drugs. Follow the advice of one who, after trying them all, was fatter than before, and then found a way to take off two stone without the slightest inconvenience. Get today from your chemist some simple, harmless salith leaves, which are agreeable to take and every ounce dissolves pounds of useless fat. Soon you regain your own well-formed figure, your firm flesh with no wrinkles or flabbiness, and you will be astonished at how much better you look and feel. You can procure the genuine salith leaves from any chemist, and satisfactory weight reduction is guaranteed, or the modest price you have paid is promptly refunded. 4072

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, June 2.

Mails for Muscat, Jask Bushire etc., will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m.

MONDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday. Public Holiday, Banks closed.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, Killicks Building, Fort, 6 p.m.

Mails for East African Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 4.

Intermediate Examination results declared, 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of George Henry Edwards who departed this life on the 30th May, 1912, at Nagpur. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children.

On that happy Easter morning,
All the graves their dead restore,
Father, sister, child and mother meet once more.

BAND AT ESPLANADE STAND.

The Band of a Regimental Unit will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MAYR GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

An Elocution Gathering of the Society will be held, on 2nd June, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Society's Lecture Hall, Shankersheth Wada Pallow Road.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Mavji Govindji on "Home Rule and Indian Merchants" to-night at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Mandvi Home Rule League Library, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, when Mr. N. B. Vibhakar will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 (S.T.). on "World Teachers of Wisdom." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—Two Young Indian Wolves (Canis pallipes) by Mr. Burjorji Hormusji Bambot; An Indian Sloth Bear cub by Mr. E. M. Kiernander.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m., on Sunday the 2nd June, 1918. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st June, 1918.

CORPSE FOUND IN HOT WATER TANK.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu which was found floating in the hot water tank of the Bombay Flour Mill, at Mazagaon. The name of the deceased could not be found out. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that there was no evidence to show how the deceased came to the tank and met his death.

SHRI GOKULNATHJI'S PROCESSION.

His Holiness Goswamishri 108 Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj of the Mota Mandir, having celebrated the wedding of his eldest son, Lalbava Shree Girdharlalji, will arrive to-day at Sheth Manji Keshavji's Kesharbag, Princess Street, at 4 p.m. (B. T.). The *Samayya* procession of his Holiness accompanied by Shree Girdharlalji will immediately start from there, and will, on its way to the Mota Mandir, pass through the Gujrati localities of Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.
Kathiawar.

BACK FROM THE BATTLE.

ENEMY AT BAY.

WOUNDED HEROES TELL THEIR EXPERIENCES.

Wounded from the great battle, says the "Daily News," who have arrived in London give details of the stupendous fighting they have taken part in, which confirm the tributes already paid to their unexampled heroism.

"Our division had been holding the front line trenches near the village of St. Elmo, west of Le Catelet, since Feb. 7, and from prisoners taken in bombing raids we knew both the date and the time of the opening of the enemy attack," said a private to a "Daily News," representative in Mail week. "The preliminary bombardment, which began at 4-20 a.m. on Thursday during a mist, was more terrific than any of us, or any other body of troops, had previously known. This continued for precisely six hours on our part of the sector, and then followed two hours of gas-shelling that seemed only to intensify the mist for a time.

ATTACK LAUNCHED.

"At 12-20 noon, just at the moment we expected it, the infantry attack began. Dense masses of men, followed by some cavalry and transports, swarmed along the ridge to the right of us, and another equally solid formation attacked on the left flank, leaving our semi-circular trench untouched for the moment. Machine-gun and rifle fire and bombs tore their vanguards to shreds, and though their men fell in hundreds every few minutes, as many hundreds filled the gaps as fast as they were created.

"From our trench we were able to rake both advancing columns with about a hundred machine-guns. This we did throughout the day, keeping the enemy continually at bay, and piling up his dead men, and horses every hour. Still they came on, men, men, and still more men, in a seemingly never-ending swarm. All through the night the avalanche came on; and while the gloom was broken every few minutes by our S.O.S. flashes to the right and left of us we kept up the fire, without food or water, for we had been forbidden to touch our rations owing to the risks of poisoning from the gas attack. When dawn broke, the enemy dead covered the ridge on the right, not 2,000 yards away, and the ground to the left of us.

NUMBERLESS GERMANS.

"Two things drove us from the trench—the enemy's numberless men and our own exhaustion from want of food. For we had had nothing to eat since Wednesday night; in fact, I got, nothing until I reached Peronne on Saturday except a little of my rations I ventured to consume at the risk of being poisoned.

"It was between ten and eleven on Friday morning when the two advancing columns threatened to take us in flank on either side, that we began to leave the trench. As we left we continued to enfilade them with our fire and to reduce their numbers, while our own ranks were getting thinner and thinner. We retired on to St. Elmo, fighting all the way, sometimes hand-to-hand, and then decided to make for Saulcourt to reorganise there. Our company, along with a few Leicesters on our left, were reduced by this time to between 30 and 40, so our captain divided us into four groups, he taking charge of one and two sergeantmajors and a sergeant taking over the other groups. Each group took a different route, and as we retired we continued to take toll of the advancing column close'y in pursuit, while every few minutes we could hear our mines blowing up and tearing holes in their formation.

"Our own party, in charge of a sergeant-major reached Saulcourt, but I did not hear what happened to the three other parties, for I was knocked out with a bullet in the arm between Villers Faucon and Tincourt. At Saulcourt another division took over the rearguard action from us, and we passed through their ranks to the rear, the walking wounded making for the casualty clearing station at Peronne, nearly three miles back. On the way we saw our heavy artillery coming into play.

"Our division, I understand, had ten divisions thrown at it, and at some points our men were outnumbered by hundreds to one. The battalion on our extreme right was badly cut up, and the last we saw of them they were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with two or three battalions of German infantry and cavalry.

"The division which took over the fighting from us repulsed four cavalry attacks. Our own division suffered serious losses, but the German casualties must have been at the very least three to one of ours.

DYE IN GAS SHELLS.

A sergeant in a regiment attached to the 24th Division, which held a part of the front between Peronne and St. Quentin, considered that the enemy, in spite of his great numbers, could not have broken through in this sector but for his gas attack. "I was at a machine-gun school a few miles behind when the attack opened and was knocked out by a piece of bomb shrapnel before I could rejoin the division. I have talked with wounded from six divisions, and they all agree that it was impossible to hold the front lines under the weight of the enemy's numbers and his gas shells.

"I learned two interesting things from all I heard. All agree that in the German storming waves there was a big majority of young men. The second point is that the enemy used for the first time a certain amount of dye in his gas shells. This dye, stained the craters caused by the shells on explosion, and as the gas hangs around the craters for a few hours after the burst, the dye stain was intended apparently to act as a warning to the Germans to keep clear of them as they advanced.

"An artillery sergeant told me that his battery fired with open sights at masses of Germans advancing at short range, and literally cut lanes through their ranks. The battery continued its fire until the enemy got within 200 yards of it, and then our men got their guns away.

DANCING GERMANS.

"I was also told of Germans at one point who actually danced in front of our machine-gun fire, as though they had been drugged, and others who walked as if they were drunk. No living creatures could have faced such a terrific fire if they had not been either drugged or drunk. Our machine gunners fired until they were sick of killing."

A private in a regiment of the 40th Division stated that in one sector the advance appeared to have opened at different points of the lines at times ranging from 8 to 11 a.m.. "At some points they attacked at the rate of twenty to one, and at other over 100 to one."

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BOLSHEVIK THEATRES.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN RUSSIAN THEATRELAND.

A despatch from Petrograd, which has reached Switzerland via Vienna, gives an account of the condition of the Russian stage under the Bolshevik régime. The Commissioner of the People for Education and Art, Lunatcharsky, elaborated, at the beginning of the reign of the Bolsheviks, a series of regulations for the control of theatres. Each theatre was placed under the management of a committee, which had to be elected by all the employees of the theatre, including stage workmen. The absolute control of each theatre was entrusted to the committee thus elected, which choose the plays to be produced, and distributed the roles to the different actors and actresses.

The former Imperial Theatre, which was the private property of the Czar, is now under the management of a young man who a few months ago was a fifth-rate actor, with a salary of £2 per week. The Bolsheviks have abolished the system of paying exorbitant salaries to "stars." On the other hand the minimum wage has been raised to £10 per month. The prices of seats have been reduced in order to make theatres accessible to the masses of the people, so that it has become necessary for the Government to grant subventions to every theatre in Petrograd, and to theatres in other towns. Enormous sums of public money are being spent to provide the proletariat with theatrical displays, chiefly ballets, which are most popular.

KAISER'S COMING "FATE."

AN EARLY WAR PREDICTION BY COUNT WITTE.

A delayed Petrograd message from Herman Bernstein to the "New York Herald" says that a month after the outbreak of the European war the late Prime Minister, Count Sergius Witte, dictated to his secretary his views concerning the beginning and the outcome of the war. Count Witte said:

"Until the last moment I did not believe the war would come. The war could have been averted. War is a horror. The future is alarming. The Czar was persuaded, his weak point being appealed to. He entered the war with inborn mysticism and with half-closed eyes. The end of the war, which must result in Germany's ruin, will be followed by serious, alarming events.

"WILHELM MAY LOSE HIS THRONE."

"The Russia of Plehve and Stolypin—in a word, the Russia of the Romanoffs—is finished. Fundamental concessions must be made; the persecution of various nationalities must stop. Wilhelm has placed himself in a position where he may easily lose his throne. The German people will never forgive him this adventure. He has staked everything on this war. France is in a critical position. Nevertheless I believe in the ultimate victory of the Entente. England saves the situation; England will also gain the most."

PROMPT STEP BY THE CZAR.

Count Witte dictated on the same day the following Note: "After reading the Portsmouth peace treaty the Czar asked me to break the secret treaty existing between Nicholas and Wilhelm. When Wilhelm learned I was working on this he caused me numerous upleasantnesses. If I had been caught in Germany at the war's out break he would have imprisoned me beyond doubt".—"Westminster Gazette."

WAR DOGS.

HOW THEY WORK.

There are now about a dozen different means of communication in the Army—lamp, flag, heliograph, shutter, telephone, telegraph, power-buzzer, contact-aeroplane, despatch rider, carrier pigeon and messenger dogs, writes Mr. Augustus Muir in the "Daily Mail." Round the last-named there is gathering a wealth of romance, for the dog's value as a messenger is being daily proved in the Army.

There has been formed in this country a dog school for training dogs in the arduous and important work of message-carrying under fire. The messages are fastened in a pouch on the dog's collar; and, judging from the excellent results the animals are giving, the time should not be far distant when the names of certain heroic dogs will be as well known to the public as the names of our greater generals.

There is an amazing interest attached to the daily life of a messenger dog. Each animal has a kennel of its own, which it is taught to regard as its own private property; and this kennel is taken with the dog to its final destination overseas.

Moreover, the keeper of a kennel of dogs is never changed; thus the dogs regard one man, and one man only, as their master. This is an important factor when the animals are taken to the trenches and liberated with a despatch in the pouch. They return at once to the place where they know their kennel is and where their master is awaiting them.

As soon as the dog returns with a message it is rewarded with food. This reward always takes the same form—either meat, or bones, or some other delicacy—so that immediately a dog is released with a message it dashes off home in anticipation of the customary tit-bit which awaits it.

To this end the soldiers in the trenches have orders not to pet the dogs or to give them any food whatever. The idea is that the messenger dogs should have a very "thin" time of it, so that when they are unleashed with a message their earnestness to get "home" will be stimulated.

Army dogs are never fed until the day's work is ever, and their ration takes the form of Army biscuits or the residue from the soldiers' mess-table.

There are many rules in connection with the health and comfort of these canine messengers. There are hours for rest, hours for exercise; and so much training per day to be done. Thus the messenger dogs are always in the pink of condition; and they have never failed to respond most loyally to the severest tax on their patience or their strength.

NIGHT-FLYING IN THE BIG BATTLE.

A LANE OF BRITISH MACHINES.

Above us rode a high white moon; below us was the incredible desolation of the Somme—miles of miles of craters and shell-holes, blown-in trenches and abandoned gun-pits—a vast, abominable expanse of Pain and Death, writes "Night Hawk" in the "Daily Mail." We had just crossed the valley of the Ancre. The Somme lay ahead, a thin, silvery snake of a river curving away into the night. Beneath us in these tragic fields lie villages and towns for ever sacred to the memory and valour of British troops—Beaumont-Hamel, Pozieres, Miraumont, Bapaume.

Across the low hills and over the valleys the roads run in long, straight ribbons converging on Bapaume and Peronne and Albert. Beyond Albert lie Amiens and the gate to Paris. This is the direction of the German thrust—and all their roads of communication are packed with moving columns of supplies and troops.

Early that morning we had received the news that the German hordes were advancing, that our fellows, fighting gloriously, were slowly yielding ground, and that the issue of the battle lay to a very large extent in our hands.

All that day our scouts and bombers and fighting machines had been out, flying low, firing into the German masses as they advanced, bombing their reserves, disorganising their communications.

Now it was our turn. The day-flyers were resting. We were carrying on their work.

The roads, white in the moonshine, were packed with black silhouettes—lorris, staff cars, guns being hurried forward, moving companies of men.

My pilot and I in all our flying experience together have never had so much excitement crowded into such a limited space of time. We did five trips of about an hour each that night, and every time we came upon wonderful targets. Ous experiences were shared by nearly every other machine in the squadron. The air between the aerodrome and the area we are bombing seemed to be one long lane of British machines.

On the way home we met a dozen or more machines going out; on the way out we met the same number returning home. We blinked our navigation lights at each other and went on with the work. And so from dusk to dawn that night and every night since we have been helping our comrades in the trenches to win the big battle.

I have spoken with many of them, and they say it is "great" to hear the mighty hum of our machines as we fly over their lines. Often they can watch the vicious little spurts of flame from our machine-guns as we search the roads for German troops; nearly always they hear the detonations of our bombs.

We have started big fires in German billets; several of our fliers the other night "bombed a German lorry park to destruction"; on the same night my pilot and I came across a German observation balloon floating serenely in the moonshine and drove it down; others blew up some guns on the roadside; another attacked and destroyed a troop train steaming up to a railhead.

It is a great game—and if only the people at home could realise the increasing demoralisation of the German Army on the ground and in the air they would not for an instant doubt the ultimate issue of the big battle. It may take a long time, but we shall win, for beyond the Rhine the great heart of Germany already trembles as she visions the doom which is to be the price of her arrogance and treachery.

KILLING THE PROFITEER.

A FRENCH SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

There are all sorts of doctrines which before the war seemed remote from reality, and to-day have become practical politics, and often a commonplace of our communal life, writes a Paris correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette." London had become accustomed to the idea of municipal trading. It had its trams, its electricity undertakings and other municipally managed necessities; but Paris kept very clear of the controversial proposition of engaging in public enterprises—with the notable exception of subsidising its representative theatres.

But now Paris has set up shop-keeping. Paris has dabbled in the sale and distribution of milk and coal and potatoes from the early days of the war. The municipality charged itself with the purchase of these articles in wholesale quantities, and it was to the Town Hall that poor people applied for them, and were served by municipal employees.

This kind of dealing may be justified and even explained away by the opponent of municipal trading on the plea that it was a mere charitable step taken in exceptional circumstances. But now Paris is about to set up municipal butchers' shops, where all the world, rich or poor, may trade.

The project has hung fire for some time, but the arrangements that have now been made carry the scheme practically to completion. The price of meat in private hands has long been a scandal. There seems no lack. There have never been queues as in England; and the experiment of two meatless days a week did not last long. It relieved, as it was intended to relieve, a merely temporary shortage. But plentiful as meat is, it is sold at an extravagant rate.

England has adopted the method of fixing the price by law. France is about to adopt the method of fixing the price by competition.

In order to lower the price, there are to be set up municipal butcheries and private butcheries under municipal control. Their influence will be sufficient, it is considered, without obliterating the private trader, to regulate the markets.

The basis of the arrangement is to buy in gross; and to have central workshops, where the meat will be cut up, trimmed, and the price ticketed, and then sold to the private butcher who cares to come under the control of the municipality.

In addition to these depots there will be retail shops, where the public can obtain their supplies. A credit of 200,000 francs (£8,000) has been voted for the first expenses of establishment, and a further credit not exceeding 30,000,000 francs (£1,200,000), for purchasing, &c.

Those shops which are to be supplied by the municipality must undertake to conform strictly to the conditions laid down by the municipality from time to time. Thus they will be to all intents and purposes municipal shops, and the regulation of the price will be exceedingly easy, since the profit will be fixed. Those shops which stand outside can hardly hope to succeed against such competition. The flying prices will come to earth against a rivalry of this kind. At the same time, the private butcher is not interfered with, except in this essential point of public interest. If he is prepared to be fair and to deal properly with the public, he can continue his business without fear of being crushed out.

This is certainly one way of solving the question of the profiteer which has troubled all the countries at war. The public clamour against their perpetual exploitation, and in different countries different methods have been adopted of fighting him. But every method hitherto seems to be open to grave objection. The absolute fixing of prices in England has had, along with its beneficial results, certain evil effects. The French experiment deserves watching with the closest interest, since it promises to provide the key to the problem of the profiteer.

AN OFFICER'S STORY.

THE RETIREMENT THROUGH A DEADLY BARRAGE.

An officer wounded in the recent heavy fighting says:

"When the German fire was at its hottest the barrage covered a huge area, to a depth of seven miles, and it was through this we had to retire. By a miracle the majority of us got back. The first part of the journey suggested to me a 'trip' through Dante's 'Inferno,' but of the end I have only a most confused recollection, as a knock on the head left me dazed and confused.

FROM HOSPITAL TO HOSPITAL.

"A piece of shell struck my 'tin'-hat, and left a tidy hole in it. I was taken to a field-hospital, but we had to 'clear' from it, because the conditions became unhealthy. I went altogether to no fewer than seven hospitals in France, having to leave one after the other, because of the German onrush.

"The civil population of Amiens swarmed out as the Germans threatened to get through near there, and the sight of the refugees on the road was heartbreaking. They carried all they had with them; men and women drove barrows full of furniture, bedding, and family treasures; while the children were made to carry their full share."—"Westminster Gazette."

In pursuance of the rules under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment Act) of 1915, the Mysore Government have declared it necessary for the purpose of securing public safety to control the supply of kerosine oil in the whole of Mysore State.

The Mysore Government have appointed Mr. K. Chandy, Excise Commissioner as Controller of Civil Supplies and Prices in Mysore, in addition to his own duties.

It is understood that Mr. P. Raghevandra Rao, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, is likely to be appointed second Councillor to Mysore Government, during the absence of Mr. A. R. Bannerji, I.C.S., who takes two months' leave. Mr. Bannerji leaves on the first of June for north India.

BACK TO WESTERN FRONT.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF GENERAL PLUMER.

Sir Herbert Plumer is said to be the oldest of our generals at the front. It may be that he is so in years, but certainly not in heart, mind, or body, writes "One who has served under him" in the "Evening Standard." Anyone would say so who saw him, as I did recently, stepping to church as smart as a new pin among all the slush and filth of Flanders.

It seems hard to believe that forty years have passed since he joined the gallant old white-collared 65th—now the York and Lancasters—in Lucknow. He was a fellow subaltern in that battalion with John Watson, that forceful horseman, afterwards so well known at Hurlingham and as Master of the Meath Hounds.

PAPER-CHASING ROUND LUCKNOW.

It was probably partly in the paper-chases which Watson organised over the mud-walled country around Lucknow that Plumer first picked up the horse love which afterwards made him so capable an officer of mounted infantry.

But though serious soldiering was not so usual in those days for a subaltern as it is now, it came in Plumer's line just as much as sport. Characteristically he was preparing even then, in silence, for bigger things in his career. It was not long before he saw active service and gained kudos in the Soudan. Then he won his entrance to the Staff College, and there did well. It was generally held that once a man had been through the Staff College he became a Brass Hat, bound with red tape, body and soul, for ever and ever—unless he got a cold-tub-like shock after it to rehumanise him.

Plumer had the best counter-plunk to the Staff College habit when, after fully imbibing all the up-to-date methods of strategy and the tendencies and theories of modern war between great nations, he was suddenly called upon in 1896 to organise out of the vaguest materials in South Africa an expedition to effect the relief of Matabeleland from a widespread native rebellion.

He culled officers from anywhere and men from nowhere in particular. He mounted and equipped them, and from the railhead at Mafeking he plunged them off into the bush for a five-hundred-mile trek to Bulawayo, to pick up their soldiers' training on the way. Rinderpest killed his oxen, horse-sickness took his mules; his reserve meat supply consisted of old tins of preserved beef which had formed the revetment of the parapets of Fort Tuli during a previous campaign!

NOT ACCORDING TO TEXT-BOOKS.

Nevertheless he had his force successfully in the field in time to save Bulawayo. But it was not accomplished exactly on the cut-and-dried lines of the Text Book: it was a matter of ingenuity, tact, and calm resolution, backed by the application to the situation of extensive foresight and commonsense, which, after all, constitute all that matters of tactical skill and ability.

Three years later this experience of improvisation and the local knowledge gained of that part of South Africa stood him in good stead when the Boer War broke out.

Again he was suddenly called upon to form a rough-and-ready fighting force for defence of the Rhodesian frontier. And right well he carried out the scheme—successfully holding the border for seven months against the enemy, in desolate country, with a small force, far away from communications, supplies, and assistance.

People at home were asking "Where is Plumer; what is he at?"

Unseen and little heard of, he was sticking it out, roughing it with his men, and enduring hardships and anxieties alike with ever cheery optimism.

And then in the end he was able successfully to give a helping hand in the relief of Mafeking.

During the later part of the campaign Plumer especially distinguished himself in the ready help that he always gave in backing up other columns at their work—*his* men and horses were never too tired to move "to the sound of the guns."

Among those who served under him he had the popularity that comes to the leader in whom they have confidence and whose heart is human, strict and determined though he be.

To the enemy he was a terror. They attacked many of our generals, but Plumer they avoided if they could.

Among the correspondence found at the Boer headquarters were numbers of telegrams from Kruger to his generals, in which the question was reiterated: "Where is Plumer?" "Tell me Plumer's movements," "What is Plumer at?" In one message indeed the question was twice repeated.

There were many other stronger columns in the field, but it was this little bunch of hard-bitten Colonials, under their untiring leader, that Kruger feared, especially since it operated from the quarter whence the Jameson Raid had once pounced upon him.

It was as a maker of bricks without straw that Plumer had made his name known in the Army, and as a consequence he was in time elevated to the post of Quartermaster-general at the War Office.

But active work in the field was more in his line, and fortunately, in the light of after events, he continued to keep his hand in in the command of troops.

CAPTURE OF MESSINES RIDGE.

Then came the Great War. His achievements there are the natural sequel to his earlier history; but it is the earlier history that is profitable for the young officer to study if he wants to realise the steps by which a leader attains success.

Typical of his methods as of his career was Plumer's capture of the Messines Ridge, one of the wonders of the war for sharp, sudden smashing of the enemy.

It was not, however, by any means a matter of sudden inspiration, but the result of very long, silent, careful preparation—of mines dug twelve months previously, of gun-power gradually and steadily built up, of storming manœuvres carefully rehearsed over and over again on models of the ground till all were weary of it except the General himself.

He insisted on perfect work before rushing his men into the assault. Plumer plays the game for his side and not for himself, he plays with pluck and determination, resourcefulness and vim, and he generally therefore "gets there" in the end.

"IRON RATIONS."

WHAT THEY MEAN IN A "PUSH."

In connection with the last German offensive, a correspondent writes as follows in the "Daily Mail":—

In a great "push" such as that the Germans are now making, with forces which must total fully a million and a half of men, everything depends upon the initial success.

The side which takes the offensive in these days of gigantic armies must have a marked advantage at the outset. It knows what is to be attempted, and is able to concentrate masses of men beforehand. The army which is defending has to guess, and cannot concentrate its troops at any particular point without running stupendous risk. It must follow Napoleon's maxim, "I engage, and then I see," trusting to the holding power of its men in the first shock.

The Germans concentrated under cover of exceedingly favourable weather, and arranged to fling 37 divisions (more than 500,000 men) on a part of the British line where there were not probably one-fifth that number. The divisions under the modern system of tactics would be arranged one after another, deep behind the immediate battle zone, so that a tired and shattered division could swiftly be relieved. Great quantities of ammunition would be brought up as near as possible to the front. The British, expecting attack and holding the advanced line lightly, would not be able to take such a risk.

In the opening period of the attack the roads behind the German front would be kept clear of the vast supply trains which hamper movement so greatly. The German troops would attack with their "iron ration" (or emergency ration carried by the soldiers), living on that for three or four days and needing no other supplies. The German guns would be fed with ammunition from the most advanced points, easing congestion in the rear.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING THE TIME-TABLE.

The enormous importance of maintaining the time-table in the attack can be understood. If the period for which the "iron ration" sufficed passed without decisive success the chance of a great victory became very small indeed. And for this reason: that the roads behind would be encumbered with transport bringing up food and water, slowing the movement of reinforcements to the fighting zone. Still more would the advance be affected where, as in this battle, hostile aircraft were able to interfere with all movements of supply columns by day and to bomb the trains violently at night.

We now know that places which the Germans hoped to reach on the first day of the battle were not gained till the third or fourth day. The resistance encountered was far more stubborn than had been expected, and probably the hindrance from the British aircraft, which have a striking power greater and deadlier than that of any cavalry of the past, was much more serious. Who shall calculate the effect of 22½ tons of bombs dropped in a single night on the German concentration points?

As the enemy advances he gets farther from his railheads. The Germans are very clever railway engineers and they probably push their lines up fast after their divisions, as our troops did in their great advance on the Somme. But they cannot accomplish miracles, especially when they are menaced all the time by air attack, which, as their prisoners have often admitted, unnerves them more than any other form of "Frightfulness."

While the enemy's advance is thus retarded, the Allies' retreating line draws nearer its reserves. The business of the divisions which are heavily engaged is to hold the enemy until these reserves can be brought into play or launched in a great counter-attack. So long as the front is maintained unbroken, as it has been maintained by the Allies in this battle, and so long as there are large reserves available, as there are, the enemy has not achieved his aim.

In the retreat the British troops and commanders would have many difficulties to overcome. It may seem that reports come in slowly, but probably most of the divisions engaged in such a retirement as that which has just been carried out by the British Army have to alter their headquarters daily. The telephone and telegraphs have to be relaid; new telephone junctions and exchanges have to be constructed; and this takes some time, though the British "Signals" corps is perhaps the smartest in the world, and can lay lines against any other body of men in the world. Finally, the first thought of the general commanding a division—who knows the facts in his front best, being nearest the enemy—is to defeat the enemy and see to the safety of his troops. Only when that has been done can he report.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SWADESHI."—Please send your name and address which has been mislaid, as there is a letter waiting here to be forwarded to you.

"ANTI-HOME RULER'S TWADDLE."—We do not think that "twaddle" appearing in another journal is worthy of notice.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Thursday, 30th May, 1918.

RE-MODELLED MUDDLE.

Few realise the true importance of the science which collects, classifies and interprets all the evidence of a nation's activities in the past. Archaeology is generally considered to be something too abstruse to claim the attention of the public. Scholars of rare ability, it not faddists, are supposed to be the only persons who need take a legitimate interest in the "digging up of antiquities" and the "deciphering of obsolete inscriptions." The relation of archaeology to history, its aid to the nation's architecture, arts and crafts and its place in the scheme of national education thus remain unrecognised. India, specially, cannot dispense with the aid of archaeology. Her civilization is traced back to remote antiquity. The story of her past is vague and fragmentary and requires to be reconstructed; and only an accurate knowledge and perception of the nature and quality of her rich architecture, arts and crafts can save these from total extinction. In the meantime, however, there ought to be a fundamental change in the attitude which regards archaeology with indifference.

It is this attitude of indifference, if not of neglect, which has been mainly responsible for the singularly checkered history of the Archaeological Department during the first forty years of its existence. It was only in 1902, nearly four decades after its foundation, that the Government resolved to remodel the department and place it on a sound administrative footing. Since then there has been, no doubt, some good work done. But, in view of the fact that priceless monuments are rapidly decaying and that the increasing educational and other needs of the country demand the acceleration of the work of collecting materials for historical research, a radical change and improvement in the method of the work of the Department, which at present appears to be conducted in a more or less spasmodic fashion, are urgently needed. The latest annual Progress Report of the Western Circle, for instance, contains evidences which reveal the system,—or rather the lack of it,—followed by the Department. The Superintendent remarks that the compilation of the annual Progress Report for last year, the writing of detailed and exhaustive articles for the Director-General's Archaeological Annual and the publication of the list of photo-negatives and drawings preserved in his office "fully occupied" him and his assistant. "The establishment men were," he adds, "busy completing their work." The precise nature of the work of the "establishment men" is not apparent. That, however, is a trifle. The Superintendent, later on, remarks that he could not finish the work of the monastaries at Mirpurkhas in Sind, because of the "brief space of time" that was at his disposal. Again, he "longed to take up" the work of preparing a detailed descriptive catalogue of the antiquities in the Bijapur Museum but his "hands were already too full." His assistant seems to be, naturally, similarly overwhelmed. He is to "occupy himself" with the work of compiling a catalogue of the antiquities in the Bijapur Museum. He is then to take up "the work of preparing a list of the ancient monuments, either of Rajputana or," the Superintendent adds with naive indifference, "of Baroda." The Superintendent recognises that it is necessary also that his assistant should make himself more conversant with the conservation work of the Circle. It is, of course, assumed that the assistant will pick up the requisite knowledge and experience for conservation, during the intervals, if any, of his manifold activities. The faith displayed by the Superintendent in his capacity to train, during the shortest intervals, the archaeological sub-overseers is another interesting feature of the Report. But its most illuminating portion is the one wherein he describes his search for "scholars." Having felt that it was high time to prepare a catalogue of the antiquities in the Bijapur Museum he "longed," he says, to take up the work but he found that his hands were "already too full." He had, therefore, to find a suitable antiquarian who could undertake the task. He approached the Director-General of Archaeology for the purpose, but the latter could not spare any of his scholars. He was then "compelled" to approach the Trustees of the Prince of Wales' Museum for the help of their assistant curator. The Trustees consented, but when the assistant curator was about to go to Bijapur the Government of India "suddenly asked for the transfer of his services." The fruitless search for a suitable antiquarian over, he discovers that his assistant is, after all, quite equal to the task!

Again, the work of listing the ancient monuments of Rajputana, which had remained in abeyance for six years, attracts his attention. The search for a "scholar" begins afresh. In the meantime his "indispensable" assistant, of course, resumes some part of the work. He finds out a young Italian scholar who has been exploring the field of bardic chronicles. He makes him "fully conversant,"—presumably at the single interview he had with him,—with the nature of his work and we are told that, as the Italian scholar is chiefly engaged in carrying on his search of the chronicles in the State of Bikaner and Jodhpur, he will take up the work of listing the monuments only of these States. Thus, it is only too apparent that the Superintendent, his assistant, and perhaps the whole staff, suffer from a sense of being overwhelmed with work; that the training of the archeological sub-overseers is undertaken by the overworked Superintendent in the most offhand manner, and that whenever a task of some importance claims the attention of the Department, he is "compelled" to conduct elaborate enquiries for suitable antiquarians. This state of affairs shows that, in spite of the reorganisation of the Department, and in spite of the fact that Government more than fifteen years ago determined to place it on a sound administrative footing, there has been the least perceptible progress in that direction. It reveals defects which must be instantly removed. The task entrusted to the Department demands unremitting care and watchfulness on its part and, if it is to be done well, it must exercise that "expert supervision and control which is indispensable if the national monuments of the country are to be adequately preserved."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF RECRUITING.

We must confess to a feeling of considerable sympathy with Mr. K. S. Raje, of Bandra, in the treatment that has been meted out to him by the Government of Bombay. Mr. Raje has been employed as a Special Recruiter for the Indian Army. He holds a certificate of his appointment in this capacity, which was issued by the "Recruiting Officer for Mahrattas, Dekhani Musalmans, etc.," on January 16th last. His work has been purely voluntary and inspired by a desire to assist Government. During three months or so he was successful in procuring about 200 recruits. He has neither received nor expected remuneration or reward and, on the contrary, spent money out of his own pocket in carrying on this praiseworthy work. Let us see how his patriotic assistance of Government at such a time is appreciated and rewarded. We quote from the Memorial which he recently submitted to the Governor-in-Council:

I am also a contractor and in course of my business, I have entered into a contract with a gentleman at Bandra to supply him with 200 Khandy firewood which is to be brought from Sophalla on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line to Bandra. I requested the Railway Authorities to supply me with five wagons only to bring this firewood to Bandra but I was informed that the wagons were not available then, but if there be any order from Government the wagons would be supplied to me.

I then applied to Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Controller of Foodstuffs, requesting him to ask the Railway Coy. to supply me with 5 wagons, but I am sorry to state that the Controller informed me that he could do nothing in the matter. And when I went to see him in his office he ordered me out of the room with great rudeness.

I beg respectfully to state that considering I have been assisting the Government in procuring recruits for the Army without remuneration or reward, I am entitled to some better consideration than this and I humbly request your Excellency to enquire into the matter and do me justice.

Of course, it may be said that virtue should be its own reward and that Mr. Raje had no right to expect any favours in return for his services to the State. And some people will certainly think he was foolish to expect it—in Bombay! But, having regard to the fact that he was due to deliver the consignment of firewood in Bandra by a certain date, according to contract, and stood to lose if he were unable to do so,—we may mention by the way, that Mr. Raje is not a wealthy profiteer but a humble contractor in a small way, —it was hardly unreasonable on his part, having regard to the fact that he had helped the Government, to suppose that the Government would try and help him in his difficulty. Instead of this he is sent from pillar to post, and, according to his own account, when he appeals to the official who has it in his power to help him, he is "ordered out of the room with great rudeness." That, of course, is an *ex parte* statement and there may be an explanation of this grave allegation,—grave in the public view, if not in that of the bureaucratic world. But it is not, on the face of it, in view of what sometimes happens to visitors to the Bombay Secretariat, altogether incredible. At least, it is a matter which requires investigation and some more serious notice than the jejune, if characteristic, "memorandum" on a shabby little piece of paper, with the slovenly signature of somebody signing "For Under-Secretary to Government," with which "Mr. Kashinath Shivram Raje, inhabitant of Bandra, District Thana" has been favoured, laconically informing him that "Government see no reason to interfere." It seems to us that there is very good reason for interference; at least for proper investigation and a courteous, reasoned reply to Mr. Raje's petition. We would ask, not the Government of Bombay, who seem to be incorrigible in such matters, but Lord Chelmsford and the Government of India, whether they think this is a decent or proper way of treating a man, who has gone out of his way to help Government and has helped them to the extent of bringing in 200 recruits,—not a bad record for a single, humble individual! And since the matter has now become public, we would put it to the Hon. Mr. Cadell, that able but sometimes hasty official, whether it is not up to him to explain or refute this allegation of rude behaviour. As we have already said, our comments are based on the *ex parte* statements contained in Mr. Raje's petition and his personal assurances to us. But since the Government of Bombay is too superior to offer a detailed and reasoned reply to his complaint, we have no alternative.

Notes of the Day.

Colour Bar in South Africa.

We learn from the South African papers received by last mail that the Natal Provincial Council passed towards the middle of last month the second reading of the Free Primary Education Ordinance and that the success of the Ordinance may be taken as assured. As it stands, the Ordinance definitely restricts the activity of the Executive to the education of European children only, ignoring the claims of "coloured" races, among whom the South African Indian community is also comprehended. The question of the education of "coloured" children was raised during the debate and Mr. Hollander, on behalf of Government, is reported to have "agreed that the colour question would have to be tackled and the coloured children given the chance which was their right." He assured the Council that he would welcome any constructive criticism that would tend to broaden and increase the usefulness of the draft Bill. The one essential constructive proposal that ought to have recommend itself to the authorities was, of course, that the colour bar should, without any hesitation, have been done away with and that Indian and coloured children should have been provided with free primary education, which is their birthright, in the same way as white children.

Callous Attitude.

The selfishness of the Colonial employers which has kept the children of the Indian immigrant labourers in total ignorance is quite in keeping with the system of semi-slavery they have all along been attempting to foster in regard to Indians. The attitude of the employers has been well described in a recent report of the Education Commission:

"For the children of Indians under indenture, save in the case of one or two planters only, no educational provision is made whatever, and the Commission is of opinion that it should be made compulsory on the owner of any estate where there are twenty or more Indian children of indentured employees, between the ages of 5 to 12, to supply them with elementary education at the employer's cost. . . . . The Commission feels bound to express its regret that, while the large employers derive great benefit from the services of Indians, these employers show themselves so callous in regard to the future of the children of their servants, and so little alive to the future interests of the Colony, on the score of a little expense."

Imperial Citizenship!

These employers have built up their fortunes with the sweat—and one may even add, the blood—of Indian labourers, and yet they are unmindful of their obligations to the latter, even as regards the prime necessaries of social welfare, such as the elementary education of their children. We hope South African statesmen —particularly Generals Botha and Smuts, who are holding up the ideal of Imperial citizenship—will not fail to carry their professions into practice and lay the foundations of a truer brotherhood of Empire than the one that has obtained so long in South Africa, so that Indian citizens and their children may not be denied their elementary birthrights.

The War and the Poets.

The volume of English war-poetry published nowadays sufficiently demonstrates that the horrors and miseries of the war have brought forth the latent poetical talents of a number of men and women in the United Kingdom. Contrast with this the gagging of German poets "the best" of whom now "are silent." Herman Hesse, now resident in Berne, tells some plain truths, in the following pathetic words, in the "Bibliotheque Universelle," of Lausanne, in reply to the question of a brother poet in the "Frankfurther Zeitung" whether a poet should keep silent in these days, or "carry on:

"Ah, yes, the best of us are silent. Can one be astonished? Would you have us making chronicles? For my part, I am incapable of it. What I write might as well come from Sirius as from Berne or from some far, unknown island. To-day every poet lives in a far distant isle separated from the crowd and from the note of the present day by immeasurable centuries of culture. They feel that there is no sense in shouting with the others. They follow the course of events with the interest they demand, but none of us is deluded into thinking that a poet, suddenly become a man of politics, can change anything in the course of events in this world. One can but mourn the politification of poets.

On the contrary, more than ever do we sigh for the isle of Robinson Crusoe, where our dreams might flower anew, where our love for humanity might unfold its blossoms and bear its fruit instead of withering away. For a poet, in short, must love, not the public, but humanity. It cannot be demanded of him that he shall place his talent at the service of destructive forces, that he shall become a journalist, a writer on polemics, that he shall labour for the purveyors of war, however enticing their offers."

Herman Hesse's melancholy conclusion is that the poet of to-day must be silent and not attempt to utter his song amid the noise of battles! The German war junkers have still to learn that "true poets are the guardians of State."

Candid Criticism.

We have received a copy of the latest Report on the Cooperative Societies in Mysore. Its most interesting portion is the Resolution of the Government in which the working of the Cooperative Department is criticised in a candid and constructive manner which may well be emulated by the Secretariat officials in British India whose function it is to draft similar Resolutions. Referring to the work of Honorary Supervisors, the Government of Mysore, recognising that "the stability of the Cooperative movement depends almost entirely on the growth of a spontaneous desire on the part of the people to have Cooperative institutions," impresses upon the Department the necessity of reducing to a minimum the employment of paid agency for propaganda work and enlisting "the active sympathy of influential leaders of the people in a larger measure in future all over the State."

Cooperation in Mysore.

At the end of the year under review there were in all 974 societies, with a membership of 74,906 and a total working capital of Rs. 57.64 lakhs. As in most other parts of the country, non-agricultural non-credit cooperation does not seem to be making the progress that it should. "There is urgent need," the Resolution states, "for the formation of societies to deal with agricultural stores, such as seeds, manure, implements, etc.," and Government trusts that "due attention will be paid to this aspect of the movement and that at least twenty societies will be brought into existence by the end of the current year." The work done by the Productive Societies is also unsatisfactory and the criticism of the Government on the fact is remarkably frank:

"It is gathered from the report that with the exception of the lacquerware society, one lift irrigation society and one or two weavers' societies, the rest are not doing any work. From the point of view of stimulating and increasing the production chiefly from cottage and other industries dependent mainly on manual power, the value of cooperation in improving the financial condition and raising the status of the artisan classes cannot be overrated. Government regret that no special efforts have been made, as directed in the last year's review, by the department to develop industrial and agricultural cooperation and expect the department to show better results during the coming year."

THE RIGHT OF ANGARY.

SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS JUSTIFIED.

(BY WILLIAM H. TAFT.)

In the following article, forwarded to us by the courtesy of the American Consul, Mr. William H. Taft ex-President of the United States, and a jurist of recognised pre-eminence discusses the ancient right of angary.

The question of the right of the United States to seize the Dutch ships now in our ports and pay full compensation for them is a nice one. It is asserted under what is called the right of angary. This literally means the right of transport. It was a right anciently exercised by a belligerent to seize vessels of neutrals for the transport of his troops and munitions. A general principle of international law is that neutral property in belligerent territory shares the same liability to seizure for war purposes as property of the citizens of the country. The justice of the application of the principle to ships temporarily, or to use Hall's phrase "Passingly," in the port of a belligerent has been questioned. But the weight of authority among text writers seems to be that such vessels may be seized in cases of military necessity upon tender of full compensation. Moreover, ships which have been in our ports for six months or more, detained because of their purpose to carry cargoes of grain ultimately destined for our enemies, can hardly be said to be "passingly" here. They are doing no good to any one now. Why should we not use them if we give full compensation to their owners?

Bismarck's Assertion of the Right.

It is an interesting circumstance that the most modern instance of the assertion of this right before this war was by Count Bismarck in the war of 1870. He asserted it against Great Britain, a neutral. The Prussians seized six British colliers in the Seine, near Rouen, a place within German military jurisdiction, for the purpose of scuttling them and obstructing the passage of French gunboats on the Seine. Bismarck defended the action as "one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment of destruction of foreign property admissible under reservation of indemnification." He continued, "I take the opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in time of war has become a peculiar institute of law, the Jus Angariae, which so high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore defines thus: That a belligerent Power demands and makes use of foreign ships, even such as are not in inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and even compels the crews to transport troops, ammunition and implements of warfare." England acquiesced in the legality of the seizure on payment of full compensation. This view, thus agreed upon, is sustained by Oppenheim, professor of international law at Cambridge, England; by Coleman Philipson, and indeed by most international jurists, including the Germans. Dana and Lawrence vigorously dissent. It is also declared to be the law in the United States naval war code.

Hague Convention's Recognition.

An analogous right of land to seize neutral railway cars in case of absolute necessity is reluctantly recognised in the second Hague convention, if compensation is given. Prussia exercised the right in respect to Swiss railway cars in the war of 1870. On the same principle, Great Britain in 1914 seized four vessels of Turkey (then a neutral) building in English shipyards and paid for them. Perhaps a distinction might be made in that these vessels were not yet afloat.

Doctor Loudon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Holland, insists that whatever the right may be as to a small number of vessels, it does not exist as to a commercial marine of half a million tons *en bloc*. It is certainly true that the right has never been applied so extensively as now proposed. It is hard to see, however, why extent of the application of the principle should change the rule. The ships are within our jurisdiction and have been here for six months or more because they do not comply with our lawful regulations of our foreign trade. We did not induce their coming in such numbers. They are here. Our rights to seize them rests on their being within our territory. This makes them just as liable as property of American citizens to seizure for war purposes, if our military need for them is great. Such need certainly exists in view of the critical condition of our transport and our imperative obligation to feed our soldiers and our allies abroad.

Germany out of Joint.

It will be well, of course, to secure the vessels by agreement with Holland. This we undoubtedly could do but for Germany's intervention and threat. Germany has no just right to complain of Holland for agreeing to the sale of vessels to us, when by the modern right of angary which Bismarck asserted we could properly enforce such a sale.

GERMANS CROSS THE AISNE.

ALLIED TROOPS CONTESTING INCH BY INCH.

ENEMY HELD UP IN FLANDERS.

The Germans on Monday night succeeded in crossing the Aisne between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac. The French and the British troops facing the enemy numerically superior have continued gradually to withdraw. The battle continues violently between the rivers Vesles and Aisne.

When the battle in Flanders died down on Monday evening the situation on the right and the centre of the front remained practically as before. There was very heavy fighting opposite Ouerdom where the French took two woods near the Dickebusch Lake.

Three formidable German raids on the American front in Picardy on Tuesday morning were repulsed with heavy losses after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

The Italians penetrated the enemy's successive defences at Caposile to a depth of 750 metres.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-40 p.m. May 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m. May 29.

A French communiqué says, Thanks to the arrival of fresh enemy forces the Germans on Monday night succeeded in crossing the Aisne between the Vailly and Berry-au-Bac. The French and the British troops facing the enemy numerically superior have continued gradually to withdraw. The battle continues violently between the rivers Vesles and Aisne, in the region of the plateaux in the rear of which our reserves are arriving.

There was fairly lively reciprocal cannonading the Champagne, on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre.

A strong *coup de main* against our positions in the Chambrettes sector broke down under our fire.

ALLIED RESERVES ARRIVING

ENEMY'S INITIAL ADVANTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 28, 12-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 29.

A semi-official statement says the enemy has gained the initial advantage in the new battle north of the Aisne. The battle continues desperately while the Allied troops are contesting the ground foot by foot. Our reserves are arriving and will prevent the enemy from exploiting his first success and will hold him on the final line of resistance.

M. Clemenceau conversing with some Deputies indicated that this was only a battle of diversion; the main attack was still to come.

IS AISNE ATTACK A MAIN THRUST?

OPPORTUNIST ENEMY STRATEGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-55 p.m. May 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 29.

Although experts generally think that the Aisne attack is not the main thrust, it is recognised that the enemy strategy is probably largely opportunist, hence he will certainly develop the Aisne success to the utmost if he thinks he has found a weak spot in the Allied line and can push on towards Villerscotterel and the road to Paris. However, the Allies have excellent communications here so they can rapidly send up reinforcements.

PRESSURE ON BRITISH SECTOR.

ENEMY DEVELOPING ATTACKS ON AISNE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-45 p.m., May 28.
Recd 8-45 a.m., May 29.

A British communiqué says the enemy maintained continuous pressure all day, Monday, against the British on the Aisne front. Severe fighting continues on the whole front in the British sector. On the right, the 21st division in touch with the French held the battle positions all day, and successfully withstood the enemy's attempts to advance. In the centre and on the left of the sector, the 8th, the 50th and the 25th. divisions by determined resistance maintained second line positions untill a late hour. The weight of his attacks carried the enemy across the Aisne, westward of the British sector towards the end of the day compelling our left to fall back. The enemy is developing attacks in great strength on the whole Aisne battlefront.

Local fighting has begun again on the Lys front, eastward of the Dickebusch lake. Successful raids elsewhere yielded prisoners.

MONDAY'S SITUATION IN FLANDERS' BATTLE.

HEAVY FIGHTING OPPOSITE OUERDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, May 29.

Reuters correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says when the battle in Flanders died down last evening the situation on the right and the centre of the front remained practically as before. Northwards between Laclytte and the Dickebusch lake where the French left rests upon the British flank the Germans are still in possession of small lengths of the front line system.

There was very heavy fighting opposite Ouerdom where the French took two woods near the Dickebusch lake towards evening and the touch was regained with a group of machinegunners in the Ridge wood, who had gallantly kept the Germans at bay the entire day. The night was fairly quiet.

Nowhere north of the Somme has the enemy renewed heavy bombardments. The French and the British were again actively engaged at day light this morning east of Dickebusch one or two enemy pockets remaining in the neighbourhood of the Ridge wood. The issue of yesterday's battle in Flanders may be regarded with complete satisfaction. The Germans practically attained nothing and their casualties were very heavy as they were repulsed in many places before reaching the front line.

ALLIES READY FOR NEW OFFENSIVE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S PREPAREDNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28, 7-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 29.

Although the German attack on the Rheims-Soissons sector was scarcely expected, the resumption of the long overdue offensive found the Allies everywhere ready. Observers in London are confident that the German attempt to smash the Allied armies will fail as before. The enemy has the advantage of the interior lines and the splendid railways, but is operating over a devastated country with improvised transport. His position in this respect is inferior to that prior to March 21. The fact that the British troops are present so far south is regarded as indicating that Marshal Foch was quite prepared for the offensive in this region.

A PREPARATORY BLOW.

While the brilliant Italian stroke is a further proof of the advantages of the unity of command, it may be intended to anticipate the threatened Austrian attack or merely prevent the Austrians from transferring troops to the west. It is still uncertain whether the southern onslaught is the main German effort. Consensus of experts is that it is merely a preparatory blow. Even with Chemin-des-Dames in their hands the Germans must still advance across a difficult country to the Aisne line, behind which there are no great strategic objectives. It was comparatively easy for the Germans to detach a force from the main concentration areas with the object of making Marshal Foch dislocate his reserves, hence it will not be surprising if Marshal Foch yields ground in order to husband reserves for another greater blow inthe direction of Amiens, which is still regarded by experts as the point of the greatest menace.

PANIC CAUSED BY BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO ENEMY WORKSHOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 29.

Reliable reports continue to show the immense damage and great panic caused by the British air raids. For example in the recent raid on Liege a bomb fell on an important military railway station, killing many soldiers and cutting the railway buildings. Another fell 150 yards from the Mouse ironworks, which manufacture enormous quantity of rolling-stock and caused a panic among the workers.

Bombs were also dropped on the paper works at Herstal where thousands manufacture munitions and on the national arsenal. The same day a squadron bombed with great success large factories at Aix-la-Chapelle which were set on fire. Further reports regarding the raid on Cologne at Whitsun confirm that the town was panic stricken.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

HAVOC CAUSED AT DOUAI TO ENEMY TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m. May 29.

As an instance of great effectiveness of continuous British air raids day and night at different points behind the German lines where there are dense concentrations of troops, a German prisoner stated that in a recent air raid by the British flying squadron at Douai 400 soldiers were killed and 300 wounded, in addition to a great deal of material damage.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE



It is reported that the enemy has crossed the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans are also attacking between Ypres Canal and Nieppe forest.

AMERICAN FRONT.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES IN PICARDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon May 29.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says three formidable German raids on the Americans in Picardy this morning were repulsed with heavy losses after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. We took a number of prisoners. Many enemy dead were left in front of our trenches. The Germans captured one American but our men pursued the captors and released him.

195 ENEMY DIVISIONS IN THE WEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—The enemy has perhaps 195 divisions in the West, of which 80 are in reserve. The Allies feel confident that they can bring up any German push within a week and stalemate it. It has been done before and will be done again. The Allies are better prepared than ever.

AMERICA'S ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR.

OVER 32 MILLIONS SUBSCRIBED FOR RED CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, May 29.

As an instance of America's intense enthusiasm regarding the war it is noteworthy that the Americans yesterday answered Germany's offensive by subscribing over thirty-two million dollars to the American Red Cross fund bringing the total for the week's campaign to well over 144 millions as against 100 millions required.

RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY.

ALLIES DECLARE IT NULL AND VOID.

PROTEST AGAINST DANUBE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m. May 29.

Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allied Ministers at Jassy had officially notified Rumania that the Allies regarded the peace terms forced upon Rumania as null and void, because it violated the rights and interests of the Allies and the principles for which they were fighting. More specific protests and reservations had been formulated regarding the German abolition of the European Danube Commission which was instituted by an international treaty.

DEPUTATIONS TO AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

FUTURE OF GERMAN PEOPLE IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 29.

Replying to the deputations that waited on him and the Premier, Seidler, the Austrian Emperor admitted that much in the conditions of national and cultural development of individual races of the Monarchy needed improvement, but a solution was only possible within the Austrian limits; there must not be the slightest prejudice to the historic peculiarities of the different states, the firmness of their union or the unity and strength of the Monarchy. He exhorted the deputation not to be anxious lest agitation against the maintenance of these principles spread unhindered.

The Emperor addressing the deputation of the German Women's League of Styria said a great and important share was destined for the German people in Austria worthy of its great achievements in the war. The rights of the German people and the conditions requisite for the preservation and development of their nationality in Austria would never be prejudiced.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOURS OF HINDENBURG'S DEATH.

NEWS OF ILLNESS PUBLISHED IN GERMAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon May 29.

In connection with the recent unconfirmed rumours of the death of Hindenburg it is interesting that the German newspapers are now allowed to publish the fact that Hindenburg has been ill for several weeks and that General Mackensen was co-operating with Lundendorff at the Headquarters in Belgium.

EMPLOYING GERMAN PRISONERS IN COAL MINES.

MR. MACPHERSON ON ITS DIFFICULTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, May 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated there were great difficulties in the way of employing German prisoners in coal mines in Britain. Out of 65,000 prisoners 42,000 were employed on agricultural work.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE IN AUSTRIAN NAVY.

AUSTRIA OPENING NAUTICAL SCHOOL AT TRIESTE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, May 29.

In connection with the recent mutiny in the Austrian fleet it is significantly reported that the Austrian Government is opening a nautical school at Trieste for the Germans. This is taken to mean that German discipline will be introduced into the Austrian navy.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

GERMANY SUGGESTS A FRESH MEETING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon May 29.

Reuter learns that almost simultaneously with the British decision to exchange all war prisoners a communication was received from Germany through the Dutch Government suggesting a fresh meeting to discuss this question. The British Government is now awaiting the assurance that the bases already submitted by Britain are accepted by the German representative.

ITALIAN SUCCESS AT CAPOSILE.

ENEMY DEFENCES PENETRATED.

CO-OPERATION OF THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-25 p.m. May 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m. May 29.

An Italian communiqué says we penetrated the enemy's successive defences at Caposile to the depth of 750 metres and maintained our positions in spite of the violent enemy reaction, inflicting considerable losses. We took 440 prisoners and much booty. The Italian navy co-operated. Our losses were slight.

TRAGEDY FROM PANIC IN A CHURCH.

SEVEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. May 29.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says while a crowd was assembling in a small church in the town Subico a mad woman shouted "Save yourselves!" A frightful panic ensued in which seven were crushed to death and 120 were injured.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS THE POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 28
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 29.

The Prince of Wales accompanied by Count de Salis, British Minister to the Holy See, visited the Pope to-day, and Cardinal Gasparri.

CASUALTIES IN BOMBING OF HOSPITALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 29.

In the House of Commons replying to a question regarding the enemy bombing of hospitals on the West Front, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the raid took place on the 19th instant at Etaples where there is a large number of hospitals. There were over three hundred casualties among the hospital cases. A full report had been asked for.

EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Replying to another question Mr. Bonar Law confirmed that the Government had already entered into negotiations with a view to arranging a wide scheme for the exchange of prisoners broadly following the recent Franco-German agreement. Negotiations were unlimited and would include civilians as well as war prisoners, but he could not say whether the question of prisoners interned in neutral countries would be raised.

CHINA IN A CHAOTIC STATE.

SUNYATSEN'S DESPAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. May 29.

A telegram to "The Times" from Shanghai says Sunyatsen has resigned the post of Generalissimo of the socalled Constitutional Military Government of Southwest China. He states that he will henceforth confine himself to working for the good of the country as a private citizen. China is in a chaotic state as centralised authority is rapidly disappearing into a series of petty predatory baronies.

CUBA AND MEXICO.

SETTLEMENT IN VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAVANA, May 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 29.

The Cuban State Department has cabled to the Cuban diplomatists abroad that diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico are not ruptured. The Mexican Government has requested the Cuban charge d'affairs to be allowed to remain in Mexico City for the present, in order to take part in the settlement of the questions pending between Cuba and Mexico.

A FRONTIER RAILWAY COLLISION.

GUARD SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 29.

A collision took place between two goods trains at Baldher Station on the Serai Kala-Havellian section on the early morning of the 28th instant. One guard and one brakesman were seriously injured, of whom the former succumbed to his injuries. The line was blocked from 2-35 a.m. of the 28th to 1-45 a.m. on the 29th. Through communication is restored now.

DOMINIONS AND TREATY MAKING.

NEW SENSE OF IMPERIAL UNITY.

PROF. SIR J. MACDONELL ON AUTONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 29.

Professor Sir John Macdonell, in the Rhodes lecture at the London University College, dealt with the Dominions and treaty making especially in relation to the future foreign policy. He said the question was simplified, because the Dominions enjoyed an advantage of the imperial sympathy with their aspirations, and because of the new sense of unity of the Empire caused by common war suffering. Reconciliation of unity of the Empire with autonomy of the Dominions was a problem to be approached in hope rather than in fear.

GENERAL UNIFORMITY OF TREATIES.

After showing that the Dominions were absolutely autonomous commercially, the lecturer referring to political treaties said the Dominions would assert their rights to be consulted with reference to the decisions, which might call on them again to make a supreme sacrifice. The problem of foreign relations could not be solved by imitating the constitutions of the federations which attempted to define exactly the limits of treaty making of the central authority and the individual members or by any system of checks and counterchecks. The deepening sense of value of the Empire would probably ensure a general uniformity of treaties. The lecturer did not offer any solution but quoted Burke's dictum to look steadfastly at facts before one, and be guided by wisdom of the hour. He paid a tribute to Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Brown, Sir Henry Parkes, Rhodes, and Generals Botha and Smuts as among the great statesmen of the world.

ANOTHER TREASON TRIAL IN FRANCE

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 28.
Recd. 2.15 p.m. May 29.

Another treason trial has ended with the sentence on Sergeant Paixseailles of one year and Captain Mathieu of 3 months' imprisonment. Both will benefit under the First Offenders' Act.

Captain Mathieu had communicated to Sgt. Paixseailles the secret reports he had received from General Sarrail from Salonika and Sgt. Paixseailles had communicated them to Almereyda, proprietor of the "Bonnet Rouge" who sent them to the German agents in Spain. The question was whether the prisoner acted with treasonable intent.

HOME RULE BILL BEING DRAFTED.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 11-40 a.m. May 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Home Rule Bill was still being drafted.

CONTROL OF RENTS IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 29.

The Commissioner in Sind has issued a notification under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, ordering that the maximum rent to the artizans or labourers or their families for houses let in 1914 at rents not exceeding Rs. 10 monthly, shall be paid from January 1st, 1915, *plus* ten per cent.

CONTROL OF WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 29.

The Wheat Commissioner for India has ordered that shipments of wheat and wheat flour to Somaliland, Pasni, Jabal, Garab, Charbar and Ormara, shall only be allowed on certificates granted by the Director of the Persian Gulf.

Shipments to Suakim are not permitted and requirements for East Africa and Zanzibar, are being met from Bombay. Shipments of wheat and flour to Goa are allowed up to normal, which is approximately 150 tons annually.

BACTERIOLOGY IN ANCIENT AYURVEDA*

WESTERN SCIENCE ANTICIPATED.

(BY G. P. KALOKHE, A.A.M.S.)

In the following interesting article the writer effectively refutes the suggestion that the Ayurvedic system of medecine knows nothing of Bacteriology, and shows on the contrary that many of the "discoveries" of Western Science are centuries old in India.

One of the objections that are brought forward by certain people against the Ayurvedic system of medicine, is that it does not practically know anything of Bacteriology. It is my purpose here to discuss at some length the validity or weakness of this objection, and as the result of that discussion to show clearly that the above objection is perfectly groundless.

At the very outset, we are confronted by the following classification or description of germs:

"Some kinds of germs get circulated in the body, along with the blood itself. Such germs are roundish, reddish and legless. These germs are so very minute indeed that they cannot be seen by the naked eye. Similarly while describing the forms and breeding ground of various kinds of germs Sushrutacharya says 'Germs are of various or different forms and breed in different seats such as phlegm, mucus, membrane, blood, the various excretions of the body, etc.—(Gadanigraha-krimirogadhika).'"

In the Atharwasamhita, we come across actual descriptions of some of these minute germs, which fact goes to show that at the time the said Samhita came to be written, instruments like the microscope must have been known and used. In the absence of such instruments, these descriptions of minute germs are not possible.

The Westerns have now discovered that malaria and other kindred fevers are caused by germs, and are communicated to men through the instrumentality of mosquitoes, fleas, flies, etc. What the Western Medical Science has been able to discover now was known to the Ayurveda centuries ago, as will be seen from the following:—

While speaking of the causes of fever it is said: "The malarial and other kindred fevers, are caused by creatures like mosquitoes, fleas, bugs ticks, ants, sand flies, lice, etc., which communicate the poison to man." The word bhuta is evidently used here in its most comprehensive sense. Nay, the author of Ayurveda, goes a step further and says clearly that even other kinds of fever are more or less caused by bites of mosquitoes, etc.

In order to check the spread of fevers caused by these insect bites, frankincense, cleanliness, pure and free air are recommended. The incense is to consist of mustard, sweet flag, Azadireeta Indica, Pinus Deodara, Ral, Guggul, the Sacred Basil, Garlic, Karanj, Gandhabiroja, Sulphur, etc. and is calculated to drive away the mischief-causing insects. From all this it is obvious that the idea of malarial and other kindred fevers being caused by mosquito bites, etc., is not essentially Western, but has an Indian origin.

Ayurveda and skin diseases.

Western Medical Science lays down, that contact with patients, with their food, clothing, etc., helps the spread of disease. The author of the Ayurveda, has said the same thing centuries ago as may be seen from the following:—

"Skin diseases, such as leprosy, fevers consumption, diseases of the eye, etc., are communicated from man to man by sexual intercourse, bodily contact, taking food together (in the same dish), sleeping and sitting together, wearing clothing used by a patient, smelling or sniffing flowers, applying or smearing pigment etc." (Kushtarogadhikara).

When cholera affects a district or some other epidemic breaks out, the Ayurveda strongly recommends evacuation. Now this measure would never have been recommended by the Ayurveda, if it had not been fully alive to the fact that disease-germs are easily transferred from one to another, and that close contact with a patient affected by the epidemic, is fraught with considerable risk and danger.

When a wound is caused by some thorn or a piece of glass or any similar foreign body piercing or getting into the body, the Ayurveda, most strongly enjoins to cover up the wound, lest by leaving it open, disease-germs should enter it and cause mischief. The author of Ayurveda says:—

"When a wound is not covered up and is allowed to lie exposed flies alight upon it, and generate germs, which cause pain, swelling, flow of blood, etc. Further on he says if a wound is left exposed biting flies, other insects, cold breeze, etc., make the same septic. (Vagbhat Ashtanga Sutra Ch. 29).

From the above is it not perfectly clear that the author of the Ayurveda and not Pasteur is the real and original discoverer of Bacteriology?

The Ayurveda distinctly says that before making a surgical operation, care ought to be taken to see that the instruments to be used in the operation, are perfectly clean and rendered germ-proof. If this precaution is not taken, the operation turns out a failure. This shows that the author of the Ayurveda was fully aware of the danger of using unsatisfactory and rusty instruments in surgical operations.

Our religion enjoins that when death takes place in a house, the inmates should observe mourning for ten days, purify the household atmosphere by means of burnt offerings which should include green sticks of various trees, fumigate and wash clean all the clothing, whitewash the house inside and out and should renew even the floors of earth. Do not all these measures seem to be recommended with a view to check effectively the spread of disease by destroying the germs themselves? The inmates of the house where there has been death are very likely to be affected by the disease-germs, on account of their close contact with the deceased; being fully aware of this danger our jurisconsults have wisely enjoined us to observe mourning for 11 days which is nothing more or less than modern segregation.

The warning given by Vagbhata in his direction "dirt should not be crossed or passed over," has for its object, nothing else than keeping disease-germs at arms' length.

The Western Medical Science says, that germs lodge under the nails of fingers, in overgrown tresses of hair, in our nostrils and in the cavity of the ears. The author of Ayurveda says the same thing as distinctly and unmistakably as possible. He says "Nails, hair, beard and moustache should not be allowed to overgrow. The legs, the ears and the nose should be kept clean and dirt should not be allowed to accumulate there. The daily bath should not be missed; sandal paste should be aplied to the body and clean and neat dress should be put on." (Vagbhata Sutra). Do not all these injunctions aim at securing freedom from germs?

Sacrificial Ceremonies.

In the book of sacrificial ceremonies, while speaking of the reasons for removing the hair it is said "On the ends of the hair, sits sin; therefore do I remove them." The word 'sin' is obviously used in a figurative sense. It means sin in the form of germ-breeding dirt.

Also the duty enjoined by our scriptures on the women-folk, of combing and trimming their long hair every day has for its object, the regular removal of germs that may lodge there.

Our system of medicine as also our scriptures enjoin that a woman in her menses should strictly observe continence, maintain cleanliness and avoid touching others; similarly, they lay down that the lying-in chamber should not be entered by one coming from without, and that the woman in the puerperal state should not allow any body to touch her and should keep everything about her neat and clean. They also recommend that germ resisting herbs such as Nirgundi, Naravel, etc., should be hung aloft on the door of the lying-in chamber. All these measures have to be adopted to keep off the germs of pueperal fever, tetanus and other kindred diseases.

The Western Medical Science has now been saying that amongst the various agencies which bring on disease, may be mentioned the introduction into the human system of germs carried there through food eaten. Care therefore ought to be taken to see that the food we eat is clean and wholesome. Has not our system of medicine said the same thing centuries ago? Our Medical Science lays down this rule for instance. "Everyone after a hearty bath, should put on clean, washed garments and should in a clean place eat of the food carefully prepared by his affectionate relations, and served in clean dishes." Thus everywhere cleanlines is insisted upon. The Westerners and our Indian reformers, who consider it their sacred duty to follow in their wake and imitate their ways and manners in and out of season, do not scruple to partake of the food prepared by hired and mercenary cooks and butlers, in any place, in utter disregard of the latter's uncleanly habits. Now I leave to my readers to judge which of the two methods of taking food is more likely to import disease germs in the food prepared? While enumerating the causes of diseases due to germs Sushrutacharya expressly mentions Malinashana i.e., foul food as being one of them. Vagbhata further says "Food at the hands of one's foe, harlots, hotel-keepers, etc., should not be partaken of." At present however, the above wholesome injunction is set at nought and our modern hotel hunters delight to sip their tea decoction out of the cups that have been at the lips of thousands of people and do not hesitate to dine at the public inns in dirty plates. The food they have to eat, besides being served in dirty plates, is indifferently prepared, with little or no regard to cleanliness. This is however a disgression. In the face of the above Ayurvedic injunctions about food, can anyone say that the idea of disease-germs getting into the human system through food, was unknown to the Ayurvedic system of medicine? The Ayurveda strongly recommends us to maintain the gastric heat at its highest point. What may be the object, underlying this injunction? The object is no other than this viz., that the unhealthy germs that may get into the human system through food should be burnt up or destroyed by the strong gastric juice within.

Dsiease Germs in human body.

As regards the causes that help the growth of the disease-germs in the human body the author of the Ayurveda says:—

"In continence, absence of daily bath, which helps the body to be full of dirt, vicious living, anger, sorrow, fear, anxiety, jealousy, keeping late hours, untimely food, partaking of the same kind of food every day without thinking of any change of diet, giving one self up to vice, smoke, dust, putrid air, dirty living, exposure of the body to extremes of heat and cold, living in damp places, obstruction of free urine and other excretions of the body, insufficiency of food and clothing, want or excess of exercise, absence of breathing exercise, dwelling in crammed and dark places these and other similar causes destroy the disease resisting power in the body."

This disease-resisting power, which is named "Vaishnavi Shakti" by the author of Ayurveda, is called 'immunity" in the Western system of medicine. It is thus plain that the idea of immunity is not new to our Medical Science. Indeed, the Ayurveda has been familiar with it since centuries past.

The Western Medical Science has of late discovered that some kinds of disease-germs cannot affect certain living bodies. For instance the tubercular bacillus cannot affect goats and sheep; yellow fever has no effect upon the Negro. That is to say that the sheep and the Negro naturally enjoy immunity from tuberculosis and yellow fever respectively; this fact viz., the immunity of certain living bodies from certain diseases was fully known to Charaka and Sushruta, as is evidently proved from their writings on the subject. The natives of boggy and marshy places can well defy malaria successfully; because they are used to such places. But if a stranger or outsider chooses to reside there, he is at once down with malaria. In Bombay, we come across quite a number of poor houseless persons enjoying their midnight sleep by the side of foulsmelling street gutters. They are not in any way affected by the stinking infection. We similarly see many a beggar, greedily devouring dirty and almost putrified food thrown out to him; and yet on such food he prospers. It is habit that reconciles a man with any given state of things. What may be poison to one is food to another. Thus it is a long continued habit that bestows upon one, certain immunity. This and many other truths the Ayurveda had fully recognised. Long observation enabled it for instance to prescribe the cat's skull as an antidote against rat poison, the eagle's beak or the bone of a Bengal mungoose as an effective remedy against snake poison. When we see such remedies suggested in Western works of medicine, our doctors read of them with gaping mouths and come to look upon them as so many fresh discoveries; and yet these precious discoveries were already known to the Ayurveda centuries ago. There are many such novel remedies, mentioned in the Ayurveda, which the Western Science of Medicine has yet to learn.

Amongst us, the touch of dogs, fowls, pigs, ducks and other similar creatures is deemed a pollution; and in order to get rid of the same, our Medical Science prescribes a thorough bath; nay our scriptures look upon the act of putting such creatures in cages, as a sin. Why did our people take this view of the matter? Surely not without a cogent reason. We at once see the reason when we remember recent discoveries of Western Medical Science bearing on the subject.

It has now discovered for instance what the Ayurveda knew from times immemorial, viz., that cats, fowls, ducks, etc., cause diseases like Diptheria, that the horse is in a great degree responsible for influenza, that monkeys communicate consumption, or that parrots can bring on fevers like the typhoid. Do not these recent discoveries of the West, throw a flood of light upon the long observation and foresight of our ancient jurisconsults and medical men?

In the Rudra, we come across a prayer, to protect the devotees of Shiva from disease-germs. Thus it is obvious that even in the far, far remote Vedic times, the idea of there being a close connection between germs and disease caused by them, was fully recognised by our medical science.

In the Atharva Samhita, among the remedies prescribed for the destruction of disease-germs, prominence is given to sunsunlight, fire, as well as pure and free air. So also in our treatises of medicine, quicksilver, sulphur, chunam, clay etc. are described as being good germicides. From all this it will be as clear as noon-day that the contention viz., that the Ayurveda had no knowledge of Bacteriology is utterly baseless and ill-founded. It is but natural that those medical men who have studied only the Western System of Medicine, and other laymen who have not heard of the Ayurvedic system, much less studied it should in their ignorance subscribe to the view, that Bacteriology is conspicuous by its absence in the Ayurveda. In order to do away with this misconception it is desirable that the study of the Ayurveda should form a necessary part of the present University curriculum.

The rules of conduct enjoined by our Shastras are so framed as to ensure 'immunity' to those who may act up to them. The ancients who faithfully obeyed those rules enjoyed this immunity to its fullest extent. Even when they were occasionally attacked by germs, they could successfully combat with them and emerge triumphant in the struggle. The eyes of the present generation of men, being dazzled by Western Education, our men have come to lose all faith in their own religion and they do not hesitate to live as they may think best, impatient of any restraints that religion might seek to impose upon them. The result is that their bodies are gradually becoming fit and congenial places for the breeding of germs. The chief object of our ancient Rishis, in laying down their rules of conduct was to endow us with immunity itself rather than devise remedies for diseases due to germs. They verily thought that prevention was better than cure; and that they thought aright, none can deny.

Not averse to adopt new discoveries.

Though we have shown above at some length that Bacteriology was not unknown to the Ayurveda it is not our purpose to say that the physicians of the Ayurvedic School of medicine should be averse to adopting any new discoveries that might be made by others. It would certainly be unwise on their part to ignore the discoveries of others and deprive themselves of the benefits accruing therefrom. The injunction of the Ayurveda is distinct on the point. It explicitly lays down that one should be ever ready to recognise and accept any new discovery that may be made, be the maker of the discovery who he may. It is said: "That an intelligent man should look upon all as his Guru or preceptor (i.e. he should be ready to learn whatever he can from all indifferently) and in the matter of diagnosis, should accept whatever best he may find even from his foe" (Charaka Viman Ch. 8.).

Some physicians amongst us are labouring under the impression that what our ancestors have written, they have written; i.e. it is not possible to improve or supplement or reject any part of their work. Nay, they regarded it as a positive sin, even to make an attempt in that direction. It is but natural that these physicians should be of this mind, inasmuch as, our medical science is almost inseparably entwined with religious considerations. But however natural this may be, we most emphatically say that no error could be greater than this and the sooner it is discovered and rectified the better for all concerned. The belief that old is always gold, and that it is nothing short of sin to attempt any improvement on the old, is a myth ,and I cannot persuade myself to bring my remarks to a close without giving this warning, that not only is it suicidal to persist in the above myth and thus perpetuate it, but that it is essentially imperative to explode it fully in all seriousness and go forth in search of truth wherever it may be found.

INDIAN WAR BOARD.

SIR E. MACLAGAN PLACED ON SPECIAL DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

It is understood that proposals are under consideration whereby Sir Edward Maclagan, Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, will be deputed as a special officer to form a connecting link between the different War Boards, Imperial and Provincial. Mr. Sharp will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India during the absence of Sir Edward Maclagan on special duty.

In connection with the War Resources it has been settled that the Employment and Labour Board will be under the presidency of Sir Sankaran Nair with Major Coldstream as secretary. The Labour section will consist of Sir Robert Gillan, Mr. Townshend, Lieut.-Colonel Naville and Mr. Phelps. The Employment section will consist of Mrs. Luxmore and Rai Bahadur Jailal as members. An officer from the Military Secretary's division will also be a member.

KARACHI POST-OFFICE THEFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 29.

The Postmaster-General is offering a reward of Rs. 500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those, who stole currency notes of an aggregate value of Rs. 7,585 from the General Post Office, Karachi, during the nights of 19th and 20th May.

HUNGER STRIKERS IN ALIPUR JAIL.

"NOT TREATED AS TREATED BEFORE.'

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the prisoners detained in the Alipur new central jail, under Regulation 3 of 1818, went into a hunger-strike yesterday. Some of these hunger-strikers are in a bad state of health. The main grievance of the strikers is that they are not being treated in the way they were treated before.

NEW HOME RULE LEAGUE BRANCH IN NADISAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADISAR (Panch Mahals), May 22.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of this village and other neighbouring villages was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Hiralal Mojilal Mehta. Mr. Manilal Mehta explained to the audience the principles of Home Rule and gave some idea about the Kaira affairs. A branch of the Home Rule League was then declared to have been opened there and nearly 40 people got their names registered as members.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

There was very little activity in the market to-day. A fair turnover took place with Clives again changing hands at Rs. 296, Kamarhatty ruled easier at Rs. 624, Gourepores were done at Rs. 830 and Kinnison at Rs. 900. Market closed easier. In the coal section there was again little doing and the industrial section was not at all strongly supported. Dalbhoom Gold found sellers at Rs. 21-4, Howrah Oils at Rs. 69, Allahabad Bank ordinary shares at Rs. 322. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Jainty Central 13-12, Jamoni 10-8, Northern 16-2.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 380, Budge Budge (pref) 117, Clives (ord) 290, Dalhousie (ord) new shares 447, Dalhousie (pref) 113, Gourepore (ord) 830 Howrah (ord) 42, Hooghly (pref) 14-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 623, Kanknarrah (ord) 72, Kinnison (ord) 800, Kinnison (pref) 119, Lawrence (ord) 510 small lot, Lansdowne (ord) 344, New Central (pref) 115, Northbrook (ord) 54-12, Reliance (ord) 37, Waverley 8-10.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 322, Behar Oil 44-8, Bengal Brass 28-12, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 40-8, Calcutta Steam Navigation 130, Calcutta Hydraulic 402-8, Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 21-12, Howrah Oil 69-8, Smith Stanistreet (pref) 108, Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 17-4, Reliance Jute (deb) par, Ryam Sugar 17-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

The Central Provinces Government announces that a school for the training of 120 pupils as regimental clerks for the new Indian Infantry units will shortly be opened. Pupils may be Indians of any class, who can read and write English fluently with good working knowledge of arithmetic. Knowledge of typewriting would be advantageous. Applicants should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the districts in which they reside.

CONDITION OF FURGUSSON ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent early outbreak of the monsoon has made the Fergusson Road quite impassable. The two narrow footpaths on either side of the road have besides being muddy, been used by shopkeepers and others for storing their things or throwing refuse. People have no other resource but to use the main road. Of late there have been too many excavations in this street and the repairs seem to be very insufficient in comparison to the heavy traffic of motor-lories which have rendered the surface of the road very uneven. Carts full of red earth from the surrounding quarries passing though this road have also increased the difficulties in the way. For the last three days the road has become so very sticky that one cannot be sure of passing safely over it from one end to the other.

To an outsider the road presents the scene of an unmetalled muddy village lane. This morning there were many accidents due to slipperiness of the road. Such a state of thing could easily be avoided, if only the municipal authorities were to take proper measures to remove the dust and mud from time to time. Few years back this road was a beautiful avenue and it is a pity that it is now in a worst condition, especially at a time, when the population has increased and the traffic reached its maximum.

Much has been said and written about this road and its insanitary surroundings, but the authorities seem to have turned a deaf ear to the most urgent grievance of the public.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Fergusson Road, May 27.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your interesting article on Alsace-Lorraine in your issue of 22nd May, you have asserted that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine can only be equitably solved by the principle of self-determination: Whether the application of this important principle is possible, can only be intelligible when it is remembered, "How Alsace-Lorraine became French." The conflicting pronouncements made by British statesmen on the question of its restoration seem very strange when the historical circumstances, relating to its annexation, are studied.

Chancellor von Hertling attempted recently in a speech to the Reichstag, to explain to whom Alsace-Lorraine originally belonged. He reminded his hearers that the two provinces formed part of the Holy Roman Empire from which it was "criminally torn by violence." The Holy Roman Empire bore no resemblance to modern Germany, it was a combination of territories and not a nation. It comprised the Netherlands, Switzerland, Burgundy. Dauphine, Provence, Lyons, Marseilles and also half of Italy.

Of all the French provinces which had been successively joined to the royal domain by conquest, Alsace suffered the least constraint. In 1547, when the German Protestant princes had been defeated at Muhlberg by the Emperor Charles V, who talked of re-establishing Catholicism in the whole Empire, they sought aid from Henri II of France and signed two treaties, one at Freidwald on the 5th October, 1551, and at Chambord on the 15th January 1552. He was recompensed for his help, by being declared, "Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire," and was allowed to occupy four imperial towns which were French-speaking:—Metz, Toul, Verdun and Cambrai. In pursuance of these treaties signed, Henri entered Metz, and the people gave vigorous assistance to France; when Charles V attempted to lay seige to the town, their help enabled France to retain Metz. Meanwhile, religious wars began afresh and once more the Protestant Princes of Germany appealed to foreigners, namely, France, Denmark and Sweden. France entered the "Thirty Years' War" as an ally of one party of German Princes and amongst them was Frederick William of Hohenzollern, the father of the first King of Prussia.

Alsace was then divided between Protestants and Catholics; the Protestants, like those of Germany, naturally supported France, but the Catholics themselves were obliged to implore the help of France owing to the ravages of Swedish troops and they gave Saarebourg and Haguenan to her. In 1634 Alsace remained in the hands of the King of France "in trust"; Alsace except for Strassburg and Mulhouse remained the same at the time of the Treaty of Westphalia. Strassburg was occupied in 1681 in pursuance of a clause in these treaties. Mulhouse ally of the Swiss Cantons gave itself freely to France after the Revolution of 1798.

The ancient duchy of Lorraine became independent by the treaty of Nuremburg in 1547; its peculiar geographical situation between Alsace and the independent territories of Metz, Toul and Verdun, shows that it was entirely surrounded by French possessions, its last ruler, Duke Francis III, solicited the hand of Maria Theresa, daughter of Emperor Charles VI, who had no male heir. He thoroughly counted on succeeding him on the imperial throne. France was conscious of the menace caused, in allowing land, shut in by the "Kingdom," from becoming part of Germany. He sought to barter the duchy of Tuscany without consulting its inhabitants.

In 1738, Lorraine was given to the dethroned King of Poland, Stanislas Leczinzki, on condition that it should return to France after his death. The administration was then carried on by French Governors and when he died in 1766 the country was scarcely aware of the change. It is evident from this historical summary that France has always had a rightful claim to these provinces. How the people of Alsace-Lorraine responded in 1793 to the appeal of the Republican Government and how they fought against the German Coalition is well known, as are the protests of the Alsatian deputies in 1871. All the recent happenings in Alsace-Lorraine since 1871 and the notorious incident of "Zabern" are still fresh in the minds of your readers and serve to show that the "ties of blood" have never been manifest in Alsace-Lorraine as the Germans themselves know to their cost.

The Alsatians and Lorrainians have never faltered in their allegiance to Mother France and are only longing to be free from the oppression which they have nobly borne for the past forty years.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Bombay, 26th May, 1918.

Official and Personal.

Amongst the recent offers to the war is one of Rs. two lakhs from the Maharaja of Rewa.

PHILOSOPHY IN AMERICA.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW WORLD ON THOUGHT.

Before the British Academy Dr. George Santayana, formerly Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University, recently delivered the third annual philosophical lecture under the Henriette Hertz Trust. His subject was "Philosophical Opinion in America."

The lecturer began by asking how had migration to the New World affected philosophical ideas? In the guise of philosophy in America were to be found, in the background, the same Protestant theology and the same Catholic theology as in Europe; on the surface the same German idealism, the same vogue of evolution, the same psychology becoming realism, and lately the same revival of a mathematical or logical realism. Polite America appeared to have continued the common tradition; but side by side with polite America a crude but vital America had sprung up from the soil, undermining, feeding, transmuting the America of tradition. But even the most emancipated of the latest thinkers had been bred in the atmosphere of German idealism; and the element of that philosophy which had sunk deepest and was reinforced by the influence of psychology was the critical attitude towards knowledge. Experience was now taken to be in itself the only real existence, the ultimate object of thought and theory. It looked not to the building up of science, but to a more thorough criticism and disintegration of conventional beliefs, those of empirical science included. In the intrepid prosecution of criticism and disintegration American philosophy had won its wings. It might seem strange that a critical philosophy should end by reducing consciousness to other things; but the new American realists regarded the so-called appearances as nothing private or internal, but merely those portions of external objects which impressed themselves on organs of sense and were responded to by a nervous system; objects alone existed, and consciousness was a name for certain segments or groups of those objects. To deny consciousness left the obvious standing alone; a relief to an overtaxed and self-impeded generation, a blessed simplification. All parts of the obvious thus became equally real.

The young American was thus reassured; his joy in living and learning was no longer chilled by the contempt cast by idealism on nature and science. Psychological criticism had likewise transformed the notion of truth. But the result was not all negative; it was hopeful, revolutionary, and inspired by love of certitude and clearness. The denial of mind had no anti-intellectual bias; it did not blink the sensible or ideal objects revealed by ideas and sensations; they were to be regarded as parts of the substance of the natural world.

To sum up, the New World had affected philosophy in two ways. First it had accelerated and rendered fearless the disintegration of all sorts of ideas. It had protion on which modern philosophy had always been at work, and it had precipitated its successive phases. Secondly, the younger cosmopolitan America had favoured the impartial assemblage and mutual confrontation of all sorts of ideals. It had produced, in intellectual matters, a sort of happy watchfulness and insecurity. Never had the human mind been master of so many facts and sure of so few principles. Would such suspense and fluidity of thought crystallize into some great new system? If a genius arose that vast collection of suggestions and that radical analysis presumptions which he would find in America might keep him from going astray.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.

General Sir Hubert de la Gough, who, after commanding the Fifth Army in France, has now, it is stated, received "a most important post" on the Western front, belongs to a "Victoria Cross family." His father, General Sir Charles J. S. Gough, won the Cross in the Indian Mutiny for four distinct acts of valour, one of which was saving the life of his brother Hugh. This officer, who also attained the rank of General, with a knighthood, won the Cross as a lieutenant by a daring act when in command of a party of Hudson's Horse. Sir Charles's son, John Edmund Gough, brother of Sir Hubert, won the Cross in the Somaliland campaign of 1903. This is the only instance on record of three members of the same family winning the Cross for Valour. Sir Hubert Gough is a grandson of the Lord Gough who commanded the British Army in the Sikh wars, and he could hardly help being a soldier.

BOY SCOUTS OF MYSORE.

Under the patronage and auspices of the Government of the State, the Boy Scout Movement is now being introduced into Mysore. As Director of "The Boy Scouts of Mysore" the services of Mr. Frank C. Irwin, a Canadian who has had considerable experience in Scouting and general boy welfare work in Canada and the United States, have been secured. Mr. Irwin is working under the direction of the Inspector-General of Education.

As a first step towards organization a class of about thirty teachers and others dealing with boys was convened recently at the Government High School, Bangalore, for training in the principles and methods of Boy Scout work. Mr. Irwin is in charge of the course and is giving the lectures and instruction in Scout History, Organization and Requirements. Two lectures on "The Adolescent Boy" have been given by Mr. V. M. Ilahi Buksh. Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam is giving half a dozen lectures and demonstrations on "First Aid to the Injured." Mr. P. Rama Rao, Special Officer for Physical Education, lectures on "Health and Endurance" and conducts, on alternate days, an instruction period devoted to Physical Drill. Mr. J. R. Isaac, will give a lecture on "Chivalry and Morality" towards the end of the course and arrangements are being made for the services of a naturalist to conduct two or three Saturday afternoon nature study trips. At the close of the course examinations will be conducted in the theory and practice of "Scouting."

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THE PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA.

HOW TO DEAL WITH IT EFFECTIVELY.

(By Bipin Chandra Pal.)

The situation that faces us just now is not so simple as some people seem to think. It is marked by:—

(1) The possibility, if not the probability, of an invasion from the North-West led by Turkey engineered by Germany, and supported by the Moslem hordes of Northern Persia and Russian Turkistan;

(2) The call of the Government for the supply of adequate man-power to provide against this new menace;

(3) The all but universal distrust of the intellectual classes in the possibility of the timely realisation of national freedom in India inside the British Empire and with the willing consent and help of the Indian bureaucracy and the other vested British interests in India;

(4) The presence of a powerful, though as yet more or less dormant, Pan-Islamic sentiment among all sections of our Moslem community;

(5) The presence of a volume of sentiment among a section of the Hindus themselves, in favour of the ideal of Sovereign, National Independence;

(6) The presence of an active secret revolutionary propaganda among our youthful intellectuals;

(7) A fairly widespread suspicion that the British bureaucracy in this country will try every possible, and even impossible, means within their power to defeat what the leaders of the people think to be a timely realisation of National Autonomy or Responsible Government in India; and that the bureaucracies here are not likely to shrink from doing anything that long-established bureaucracies have done in other parts of the world, and notoriously in Russia, before our very eyes, to fight revolutionary patriotism in the subject populations; and

(8) An almost universal sensing by all classes and sections of the people, including the illiterate and inert masses, of the difficulties of extraordinary magnitude, both economic and military, with which the Government and the Empire stand face to face at this moment.

When we calmly consider all these factors of the present situation in India and try to decide what is really our duty at this crisis, we cannot help being absolutely bewildered by the extremely anxious prognosis that leaps into view on all sides.

His Majesty's Call.

The Viceroy has appealed for help. His Majesty the King-Emperor has called us to unite in a spirit of patriotism in undertaking whatever has to be done at this time for helping the realisation of the high and noble objects for which this war is being fought. His Majesty wants not a sullen obedience to his commands, but a cheerful acceptance of the sacrifices that must be made at the call of the Empire just now.

There are no doubt, considerable differences of opinion in the country, particularly between those who will have to fight and those who cannot, on account of their age, be called to the colours, but who are yet looked upto by large numbers of their youthful fellow-countrymen, to instruct and inspire them in their immediate duty. But I think, there is no desire in any responsible quarter to ignore the extreme gravity of the situation, to refuse to respond to His Majesty's call, or shirk the responsibilities, however trying these may be, to their patience and their patriotism, which it imposes upon them.

Everybody who counts in our present political life, feels that the success of the German intrigues in Central Asia will bring not freedom to India in any shape or form, but will lead first to universal disorder and anarchy, and then to another spell of a new foreign domination, either Moslem Mongol; or, in the alternative, it will break up the unity of India so laboriously built up by a hundred and fifty years, and result in the parcelling out of the Continent among various powers, Asiatic and European. And though, possibly, one or two sovereign Indian States may emerge, either temporarily or permanently, out of this universal chaos, the hope of building up a great Pan-Indian Democracy which would be able to take up its rightful place in coming world-history and world-evolution, will be killed, practically for good.

Those who are fighting constitutionally for the early, which means timely, attainment of responsible government or national autonomy in India, cannot, therefore, be reasonably suspected of any sympathy with any enemy designs upon this country. We all know it that Great Britain will have, sooner or later, to make it up with us, accept us into honourable partnership in the Empire, and completely accommodate her Imperial policy to the imperious demands of full National Autonomy in India. The success of the German intrigues will however, kill every chance of building up this Pan-Indian Democratic State.

But we find ourselves just now painfully fixed on the horns of a very trying dilemma.

I will not consider those who are for raising an educated Indian Army under any conditions, in the confidence that when we have it in sufficiently large numbers, it will be impossible for the Government to refuse us National Autonomy or Home Rule. I have no sympathy with this policy. Practically, it has not the ghost of a chance of success either. For the Government also are wise or cunning enough to recognise the danger of raising a huge Indian Army in the existing temper of the country.

What Revolution in India Means.

President Wilson calls for unlimited recruiting in America. But here our Government say that they cannot take more than half a million of men from a population of two hundred and seventy millions, because this is all that they can manage to train in a year. The Indian section of the I.D.F. was limited last year to six thousand only. But those who desire to take advantage of the present crisis to arm the Indian intelligentsia first, and then "persuade" the bureaucracy into a reasonable and liberal mood are unconsciously riding for a revolution. And a revolution in India just now will mean the repetition of recent Russian history here.

Nor will I consider those who are guided, in answering this question, more by their irritation at existing wrongs than by a clear vision of the future. To say that the Empire belongs to the British, even this country does not belong to us, and it is the duty of the British people and not ours, to defend it against foreign invasion,—may not be very unnatural under present conditions. But what is not unnatural is not necessarily not unreasonable. It is petulance, in any case, and not statesmanship.

We have to consider not how a Turko-German invasion from the North-Western Frontiers of India will affect the fortunes of the British Empire, or of the British bureaucracy in India, but how it is likely to affect us, above all others.

Pan-Islamic Propaganda.

In the first place, who can tell what effect the presence of such an invading army at our north-western gate will produce upon the fanaticism of our uneducated and easily-inflammable Moslem masses? Nationalist Moslem leaders have no sympathy with these and they have been trying to cure this tendency for the last few years. The message of "the extra-territorial patriotism" of the Pan-Islamic propaganda has already been carried to the Moslem masses, who have put their own interpretation upon it. Just before this war broke out, a monster organisation was springing up in the country under the name of the "Servants of the Kaaba." We have not heard anything about it these three or four years. But there were immense possibilities both for good and evil in that propaganda.

We have also to consider how the Indian Revolutionaries, who are not an absolutely negligible factor in present-day Indian politics, with their fatal and fantastic notions of working out the independence of India by popular risings, and mutiny among the soldiers,—will exploit the inevitable commotion which the presence of an invading army must create in the country. The number of actual revolutionaries is not large at present, but the number of possible and potential revolutionaries can hardly be overestimated. And we cannot safely ignore the possibility of their throwing themselves into an active revolutionary propaganda, under the evil stimuli of any sudden political unrest and disorder.

We cannot ignore all these facts while seeking to form a reasonable forecast of the future in the event of the materialisation of this new menace in Central Asia. And considerations of these sinster possibilities, must impel us to do all that lies in our power to stave off this Central Asian menace at any cost. No one who looks at this aspect of the question can refuse to help the Government at this crisis with all the manpower that we can raise at this time.

The Honour of our Women.

But immediately another consideration arises:—if we send the flower of our youth to fight the battles of the Empire at the front, who will help to protect our own hearth and home and save the honour of our women?

Suppose again, we exercise all our influence to find the men wanted by the Government. The question naturally arises, will these new men be sent to the front, while the trained British Territorials and experienced Indian sepoys are kept at home to do garrison duty and help to keep the peace among the civil populations? If so, how will it be taken, first by the new soldiers themselves, brought up as they are, in an unhealthy atmosphere of suspicion? And, secondly, how will it be taken by the vast masses of their friends and relations in the country? This also is a very serious question which cannot be airily brushed aside.

Take the other alternative:—Suppose these new recruits are not sent to the front but are kept in the country and put to garrison duty, while the more trained and experienced and tried men are pushed to the front, and at the same time the present activities of the C.I.D. are continued, and there is no change in the administration either of the Arms Act or of the Defence of India Act and the detenues are kept as now, and more young men are added to their number as must happen in the event of a general commotion in the country. Will that be wise? The Russian Bureaucracy followed this policy at the outbreak of the war, and the result is the present Revolution there.

In either case, therefore it is difficult to avoid the very serious risks likely to result from any substantial increase of recruitment in India under existing political conditions. Apart, therefore, from all sentimental considerations, no sane and far-seeing statesman can approach this question in the spirit of the stump orator at a serious crisis like this.

Between "the Devil and the Deep Sea."

Suppose, lastly, in view of these risks, the leaders of the people hesitate to actively help recruitment or they are unable to successfully appeal to the youthful patriotism of the country to join the colours. What will happen then, should this Central Asian menace materialise itself. We must not forget that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance provides for such extreme contingencies also; and the Government of India may well invite Japan to help them not only to protect their frontiers, but even, in case of necessity, to keep the peace among the civil populations also. Can any sane and sensitive Indian Nationalist imagine such a contingency with any complacence? It will be as humiliating to the Government to call in the Japanese help for the protection of India, as it will be fatal to our National aspirations.

When we try and realise these hopeless complexities of the present situation we find ourselves placed between "the devil and the deep sea." We cannot blame anybody, therefore, for not knowing which way to turn; and therefore for trying one way one moment and, driven by the vision of the dangers that loom ahead that way, for looking to another way for safety at the next moment. The wit of man was never called upon to solve a problem like this before. I wish our rulers had also realised these complexities as we are doing. That might possibly help to find a way out.

THE PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

LORD BEAVERBROOK ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, was entertained at luncheon during mail week, says the "Daily Mail," at the Criterion Restaurant, by the Foreign Press Association in London.

The president. M. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests" alluded to the difficulties the foreign Press had in getting addmission to the Gallery in the House of Commons, and said that at last they had got in Lord Beaverbrook a Minister for the Press. But if they helped Lord Beaverbrook he must help them. (Laughter.)

Lord Beaverbrook, responding, said that of all forms of propaganda the Press is the most important. "I will continue to urge the necessity for giving an adequate supply of paper, for if there is not rumours will be spread about everywhere, stories circulated about battles by land and sea which were never fought, and rumours will greatly disturb the social conditions in which the war is waged. The first essential of effective propaganda is an adequate supply of newspaper to the Press.

"The efforts of the Press are quite as important as the efforts of the Army. The newspaper plays a compelling part, and propaganda is nothing but a dissemination of the knowledge of the few to the many, and for that we rely almost entirely on the co-operation and support of pressmen."

Mr. Robert Donald, who also responded, said that Lord Northcliffe had proved himself the greatest publicity agent in the world, and Lord Beaverbrook was emulating him in getting his enemies to advertise him for nothing. "Our enemy is not afraid of our guns or shells, but the one thing he is afraid of is the truth, and the business of the Ministry of Information is to disseminate the truth. We saw the effect of the dissemination of the truth in the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum, and we can never overlook the value of moral munitions."

M. Saurwein proposed "The Press of the British Empire."

THE CENSOR.

Lord Burnham, responding, said that what he complained of was that too much was asked of the Press. When others failed and faltered the public turned to the Press as a sort of bank of deposit for the wisdom of the ages and the patriotism of the Empire, and he did not think it could do all that was asked of it. Unfortunately, the Press lived in the stifling grip of the Censor, which in the realm of politics and Irish affairs had done nothing but mischief from first to last.

"No greater mistake was ever made than not to have utilised the machinery of the Press for propaganda. Now, however, everything possible is being done to make up for lost time. The country owed a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Donald for what he had done in the matter of propaganda. This is a war of freedom, and all freedom is found in the long run in the freedom of the Press, and if by any mischance this war should result in a curtailment of the freedom of the Press, then any other gains will be valueless."

The Commissioner of Mandalay sitting as District Judge, Mandalay, under the Indian Divorce Act has granted Mr. M. S. Collins, I.C.S., late of Maymyo and at present in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a decree for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Mrs. Dorothy Collins on account of her adultery with co-respondent Major A. K. Heyland of the Supply and Transport Corps, Peshawar, who was also directed to pay the petitioner (Mr. Collins) the sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of damage. The proceedings have been submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation of the decree of the dissolution of marriage and the hearing has been fixed for November 20th.

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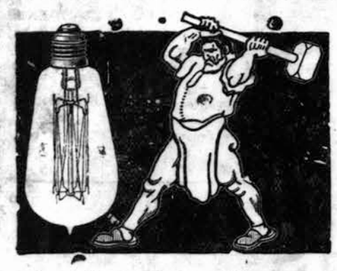
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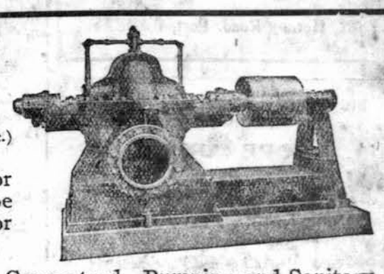
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